The Pacific.

J. W. DOUGLAS, Editor and Proprietor. "FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE—WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCTISY." Office, Bolton & Barron's Building, Merchant St.

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It is not the Organ of a Sect or Party, but an independent advocate of truth, purity and liberty. Its increasing correspondence in this State and abroad, as well as its numerous exchanges, secure to its readers the latest and most reliable information on all matters of public interest.

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POETRY.

Ohni hast, Ohni rast.—Goethe.

Without haste! without rest!
Bind the motto to thy breast!
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm or sunshine, guard it well!
Heed not flowers that round thee bloom,
Bear it onward to the tomb!

Haste not!—let no thoughtless deed
Mark for e'er the spirit's speed;
Ponder well and know the right,
Onward, then; with all thy might;
Haste not—years can ne'er atone
For one reckless action done!

——— on! life is sweeping by;
Do and DARE before you die;
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time;
Glorious 'tis to live for aye
When these forms have passed away!

Haste not!—rest not! calmly wait,
Meekly bear the storms of fate;
Duty be thy polar guide—
Do the *right* whate'er betide!
Haste not—rest not! conflicts past,
God shall crown thy work at last!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Songs of Scotland.

Scotland is especially rich in its treasures of native music and song. Both are thoroughly national, characteristic, original, and racy of the soil. Wherever you meet with them—abroad or at home, amid the tropics or at the antipodes—their intense nationality of feeling at once reveals their origin.

It may truly be averred that the *heart* of the Scotch people is written in their songs. They are the vehicle of deepest emotion, of playfulest humor, and of most passionate love.

It was a Scotchman—the patriotic Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun—who said, "Give me the making of a nation's songs, and I will let who pleases make its laws." The full force of this sentiment can scarcely be felt by the English or the American reader; for this reason, that song, in England and America, is not national, as it is in Scotland, where it pervades the moral atmosphere in which the people breathe.

Though the Reformation fell with greater weight upon Scotland than upon any other country, and the sombre influence of Knox and Calvin enveloped the nation, and gave a strong and abiding color to the life, the habits, and character of the people, yet the spirit of song survived amid it all, and the popular voice found its freest vent in melody and verse. The Scotch songs were not heard in the halls of the rich only, but were the familiar entertainment of the poorest cotter in his clay-built biggin. You see this in the character of the Scotch songs to this day. They sing of cottage life, of scanty fare, and of the loves of the poor. The most popular songs of all are those which depict the lot of toil; and through the cheerful, hopeful, and happy spirit which they breathe, they serve to gladden the humblest condition. "Contented wi' little, and cantie wi' mair," is the healthy moral which runs through them all.

Scotch songs are not "pretty." Though they have been the rage in drawing-rooms, they are yet born of the people. They were not meant to be merely ornamental; they were the growth of simple taste, of true feeling, often of intense passion. Love, joy, patriotism, are their inspiration; not an *affected* feeling of things, but real, earnest, genuine feeling. Their power seizes hold of you. They stream with hopes and fears, and bounding delights. Burns often succeeds in working out a drama in a few graphic stanzas, which straightway reach your heart-strings and hold fast by them. Barry Cornwall—no bad judge of good song-writing, says of Burns,—"To my thinking, the *sentiment* in some of Burns' songs is as fine and as true as anything in Shakspeare himself." Burns' best songs often approach the ballad in character—comprising a story as well as a sentiment, and yet, at the same time, essentially a song. Take, as an instance of this, his immortal song of "Highland Mary."

You would scarcely expect so much glowing passion among a people so proverbially "cold" as the Scotch. But there you have it, unmistakably intense, in their popular literature—their songs. The love-songs of Scotland are wonderfully full of poetic beauty, and of deep, intense feeling. Not Burns only, but a host of other Scotch song-writers—from poets whose names are lost, though their songs survive, down to Allan Cunningham and James Hogg.—There is a verse of a beautiful old song, by a writer whose name has been lost, which Burns adopted as an introduction to several verses of his own; though they are certainly inferior to this original opening stanzas—

Oh gin my love were yon red rose
That grows upon the castle wa',
And I mysel' a drap o' dew
Into her bonnie breast to fa'!

Oh then, beyond expression blest,
I'd feast on beauty a' the night,
Sealed on her silk-saft faulds to rest,
Till fley'd away by morning's light!

Songs of humble courtship, too, there are in great abundance, containing pictures of Scottish life such as you can find nowhere else. Some village fair one is depicted in glowing colors, as a very Venus—indeed, to the lover, whether in cottage or palace life, but in the former more than in the latter case, she is all in all, and the personation of everything that is fair and beautiful and loving in woman. "My Peggy is a young thing," by Allan Ramsay, is a charming specimen of this kind of song. "Will ye gae to the ewe-bughts, Marion," is another of the same kind; both words and music of great antiquity. It begins—

Will ye gae to the ewe-bughts, Marion,
And wear in the sheep wi' me?
The sun shines sweet, my Marion,
But nae half sae sweet as thee.

O, Marion 's a bonnie lass,
And the blithe blink 's in her ee;
And fain wad I marry Marion,
Gin Marion wad marry me.

Scotch songs also abound in pictures of domestic peace and comfort. "There 's nae Luck aboot the House," is a capital specimen of this style of song. A husband is about to arrive at home, after a long absence. The wife speaks:—

But are ye sure the news is true?
And are ye sure he 's weel?
Is this a time to think o' wark?
Ye jauds, fling by your wheel!
For ther 's nae luck aboot the house,
There 's nae luck at a';
There is nae luck aboot the house,
When our gudeman 's awa'.

And here we would notice another delicious feature of these Scotch songs—which is their abounding joy in the beauties of external nature. The lover woos his bride "by Logan's Streams," on "Yarrow Braes," along "Loch Erroch side," by the "Birks of Aberfeldy," in "Kelvin Grove," while "Comin' through the Rye," or "Low down in the Broom," or "When the Kye come Hame," or "Amang the Riggs o' Barley." In these popular songs you have a succession of beautiful pastoral pictures, lit up by the glowing sentiment of love. The scenes are mostly laid in the open air, amidst pastures, and woods, and green fields, or by the gentle flow of some winding stream. Thus the scenery of Scotland has become immortalized through its songs, and the "Yellow broom of Cowden-knowes," the "Bush aboon Traquair," the "Birks of Invermay," the "Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon," are known and sung wherever the English language has reached.

These Scotch songs have served to make Scotland dear to thousands of hearts not knit to her by the ties of country or of kindred; while the memory of them, as sung by the lips most loved on earth, keeps the hearts of Scotchmen ever warm towards their native land, though sundered from it by broad oceans and continents. Thus "Auld Lang Syne" is sung by Scotchmen, in chorus, on the banks of the Ganges, or the Yarra Yarra, and their eyes glisten, and their hearts throb, as they recall to mind the home of their youth, and the many dear friends they have left behind them there.

Robert Nicoll has told a story of the influence of one of the popular songs of Scotland upon a Highland soldier engaged in the expedition to Buenos Ayres many years ago. The soldier had been taken prisoner by the Spaniards. Having formed an attachment to a woman of the country, and charmed by the easy life which the tropical fertility of the soil enabled the inhabitants to lead, he had resolved to remain and settle in South America. When he imparted this resolution to his comrade, the latter did not argue with him, but leading him to his tent, he placed him by his side, and sung him "Lochaber no more." The spell was instantly on him. The tears came into his eyes, and wrapping his plaid around him, he murmured, "*Lochaber nae mair! I maun gang back—Na!*" The songs of his childhood were ringing in his ears, and he left that land of ease and plenty for the naked rocks and sterile valleys of Badenoch, where, at the close of a life of toil and hardship, he might lay his head in his mother's grave.

These Scotch songs have got hold of the entire popular heart of Scotland; and they cling there. The writers of words for the songs—the Scottish poets—have written them for the people—for the nation—for the many—not for the few. They have said to themselves, as Beranger did, "The people—that is my muse." They took up the melodies which they found floating around them, and wrote them on the people's hearts by means of words full of pure feeling, noble sentiment, and virtuous patriotism. Read Burns' "A Man's a Man for a' that." *There* is a song for a nation! For deep feeling, read "The Land o' the Leal" or "To Mary in Heaven." These form the truly immortal essence—the soul and spirit—of Scottish song. But they belong to universal man, for they appeal to the universal human feelings and affections; and thus it is that they reach the universal human heart.—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

Scatter Blessings.

I don't know of anything in the world that makes a body feel so good as to scatter blessings. Good temper, good luck, a good wife, rosy children, are all well-springs of pleasure, and they'll make almost any man to live long in the land, but this scattering kindnesses and mercies, with a generous hand—oh! it's the most splendid thing ever heard of to make a man completely comfortable—to give him songs in the night, and an ocean of delight by day.

If there is anybody living who thinks his match for misery can't be found, I wish he'd come right here to me, and I'll put him on the right track for comfort. This whining, this being unhappy, how it makes a man feel, and what a shame it is to him. A very unhappy man told me he was so miserable that he didn't care for anybody. I told him that he didn't care for anybody, and that made him miserable. He didn't like it much that I wouldn't let the horse stay behind the cart just as he put him, but wasn't I right? I don't know a great deal, and I never expect to, but my restless, wandering eye has at last discovered the lurking-place of pleasure. I know the secret of happiness, yes, I do. Scatter blessings—run with your bucket, and help fill the ocean of happiness. Don't begin and beg off as Moses did, and talk about your "slow tongue"—your humility—don't be so modest—do good, and let your name shine as the stars, and your lowly deeds burn on the firmament.

Don't be frightened because you are not quite as big as everybody else—because you are not quite as showy as Goliah of Gath. Run straight along with your bucket, and pour it into the ocean of human happiness. Don't tremble on the road for fear you'll meet some mighty man who'll ask you about "those few sheep you left in the wilderness." Go ahead with your bucket—get through your business, and you'll go home with a light heart, and your face won't look so like Old Hundred as it did before. You won't have to say that you live in a bright little world of delight, but that your face is so elongated by your discomforts, that no yardstick can measure it.

Oh, scatter blessings!—it's holy—it's sublime to do it. Scatter blessings, and comforting angels will be your guard—you'll not be in trouble like other men, or plagued like other men, and a joy "that passeth understanding" will fill your heart.

Live not to Yourself.

On the frail little stem in the garden hangs the opening rose. Ask why it hangs there? "I hang here" says the beautiful flower, "to sweeten the air which man breathes, to open my beauties, to kindle emotion in his eye, to show him the hand of his God, who penciled each leaf and laid them thus on my bosom. And whether you find me here to greet him every morning, or whether you find me on the lone mountain side, with the bare possibility that he will throw me one passing glance, my end is the same—I live not to myself."

Beside yonder highway stands an aged tree, solitary and alone. You see no living thing near it: and you say, surely that must stand for itself alone. "No," answers the tree, "God never made me for a purpose so small. For more than a hundred years I have stood here. In summer I have spread out my arms and sheltered the panting flocks which hastened to my shade. In my bosom I have concealed and protected the brood of young birds, as they lay and rocked in their nests; in the storm I have more than once received in my body the lightning's bolt, which had else destroyed the traveller; the acorns which I have matured from year to year have been carried far and wide, and groves of forest oaks can claim me as their parent. I have lived for the eagle which has perched on my top, or the humming bird that has paused and refreshed its giddy wing, ere it danced away again like a blossom of the air; for the insect that has found a home within the folds of my bark; and when I can stand no longer, I shall fall by the hand of man, and I shall go to strengthen the ship which makes him lord of the ocean; and to his dwelling to warm his hearth and cheer his home—I live not to myself."

On yonder mountain side comes down the silver brook, in the distance resembling the ribbon of silver, running and leaping as it dashes joyously and fearlessly down. Ask the leaper what it is doing. "I was born," sings the brook, "high up the mountain, but there I could do no good; and so I am hurrying down, running where I can, and leaping where I must, but hastening down to water the sweet valley; where the thirsty cattle may drink, where the lark may sing on my margin, where I may drive the mill for the accommodation of man, and then widen into the great river, and bear-up his steamboats and shipping, and finally plunge into the ocean, to rise again in vapor, and perhaps come back again in the cloud to my own native mountain, and live my short life over again.—Not a drop of water comes down my channel, in whose bright face you may not read, 'None of us liveth to himself!'"

And thus God has written upon the flower that sweetens the air, upon the breeze that rocks that flower on its stem, upon the rain-drops that swell the mighty river, upon the dew drop that refreshes the smallest sprig of moss that rears its head in the desert, upon the ocean that tosses its spray in useful industry, not in idle sport, upon every penciled shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, as well as upon the mighty sun which warms and cheers the millions of creatures that live in his sight—upon *all* has he written,—"None of us liveth to himself!"

Woman's Home Duties.

It may be only a fancy of ours that Providence has so decidedly fitted woman for household cares that she is never truly and healthily happy without them; but if it be a fancy, it is one which much observation has confirmed. If there be anything likely to banish the fiend *ennui* from the dwellings of women of fortune, it is the habit of assuming a moderate share of the daily cares which go to make home happy. To do everything by proxy, is to deprive ourselves of a thousand wholesome, cheerful, innocent interests; to nourish our pride and indolence at the expense of our affections; nay, we may add, is there not something almost impious in scorning the position for which God so evidently designed woman, and living an artificial life of our own devising, deputing our duties and privileges to hirelings?

It is a singular delusion this, and of American women in particular, for we know that even in England, women of fortune are much more truly domestic in their tastes and habits than we. We remember a story of a certain Duchess cleaning some picture frames, when a protege, who happened to be present, officiously desired to take the office upon himself.

"Child!" said Her Grace, "don't you suppose I should have called a servant if I had not chosen to do it myself?"

The German ladies, with all their cultivation, take the most intimate interest in householdry, and they are remarkable for cheerfulness of temper, for natural and charming manners, and for the intelligence and vivacity of their own conversational powers. Who knows but the terrible dearth of subjects of conversation among us might be somewhat mitigated, if our ladies spent a part of every morning among the various cares and duties, on the performance of which so much of the comfort and happiness of life depend, and which call into action far higher powers than those required for the bald chit-chat of an evening party, or the inanities of a morning call?

The universal sentiment of men is in favor of active domestic habits in women. It is said that men "love to see women delicate;" and so they do, doubtless. But does any moderate amount of attention to home affairs deprive a lady of her delicacy? It may prevent the delicacy of dyspepsia; but few gentlemen admire that. Indeed we have yet to discover the man of sense who is displeased by his wife's personal care of the comfort and economy of her house. Those whose lives are embittered by the lack of it are not far to seek. No houses are regulated with such neatness, accuracy and elegance as those in which the ladies of the family take a personal part in household duties.

Goethe says of a young woman, one of his friends, and a man of genius is entitled to speak for his sex; "After the death of her mother she displayed a high degree of activity as the head of a numerous young family, and alone had sustained her father in the widowhood. The future husband could thus hope an equal blessing for himself and his descendants, and expect a decided domestic happiness. Every one confessed that she was a woman to be wished for. She was one of those who, if they do not inspire vehement passions, are found to excite a universal pleasure. A lightly formed symmetrical figure, a purely healthy nature and the glad activity that arises from it, an unembarrassed care for daily necessities—with all those she was endowed. The observation of those qualities was always agreeable to me, and I always sought the society of those who possessed them."—*Mrs. Kirkland.*

Song.

Sing a low song!
A tender cradling measure, soft and low,
Not sad, not long,
But such as we remember long ago,
When time, now old, was flying
Over the sunny seasons, bright and fleet,
And the red rose was lying
Among a crowd of flowers all too sweet.

Sing o'er the bier!
The bell is swinging in the time-worn tower;
He's gone who late was here,
As fresh as manhood in its lustiest hour,
A song to each brief season,
Winter and shining summer, doth belong,
For some sweet human reason,—
O'er cradle or the coffin still a song.

Barry Cornwall.

The Pope and his Cardinals.

The Pope is a man of fine proportions, six feet two or three inches high, with a pleasing, pensive aspect, not very Italian in a visage which is more expressive of good nature than of talent or firmness. He might do very well to govern a convent, but he is utterly unqualified for his double position as the head of a Church and of a State. Personally he is amiable and well-meaning; in morals he stands higher than his predecessors or cardinals;—and that is all. While in his presence I thought of an anecdote told of the good Dr. Miller, of Princeton. When in the seminary there, I had a fellow-student of far more beauty than brains, and who, like all such, was quite a pretender. An elder from a country church went to the professor to inquire for a pastor, and he named to him several young gentlemen. "I have heard," said the elder, "of Mr. ——," naming the pretty student; "what do you think of him, Dr. Miller?" Not wishing to say anything against, nor yet willing to commit myself as strongly recommending the student, he hesitated, but finally replied," "*He is a confounded silly good-looking fellow.*" This is about my estimate of Pio Nono. Yet I confess that while gazing upon him, dressed so gorgeously, and receiving so coldly the profound homage of the cardinals, I could not help asking, Is that the man who retired under pretence of going to pray, dressed himself in the livery of a servant, jumped from the box of a carriage, and was off to Gaeta? Is that the vicar of Jesus Christ in our world—the head of the visible Church—without a belief in whose claims, and an abject submission to them, I cannot enter heaven?

And what shall I say of the cardinals? Some of them were very old, bending under the weight of years; some of them were very plethoric, and quite in danger of apoplexy; and some of them quite young for their position, and good looking. But none of them so impressed me as did Antonelli, the cardinal secretary of State. Young—say forty-five—thin, tall, with a penetrating eye, and a face strongly expressive of intellect, passion and will, you would single him from the rest as a real spirit. And such, by all accounts, he is. He is the soul of the college of cardinals; he is the real pope, while Pio Nono is a mere puppet in his hands, used simply to give validity and legality to his acts. And he is all his looks indicate; shrewd, far-seeing, vindictive, tyrannical, of an iron will, profuse, and profligate in his morals. Such is his reputation; such is the portrait of him given me by one who knew him well, and for years. There was a crowd in the Sistine on each of the occasions to which I allude; nor was there a person there of any mark that escaped the notice of Antonelli. When the pope was reading the missal this cardinal was reading the audience, and I was striving to read them all.

How a few sights like those witnessed in the Sistine modify many of our feelings and opinions. A bishop or archbishop, singly, is quite a person; a single cardinal in a country, as Wiseman in England, is far more so; but when you see them in crowds, as in Rome or Naples, you soon pass them without notice. When you learn their true character, you despise them! You regard them as does a good man self-righteousness—the more, the worse. With us a living lizard adds to the attraction of a raree-show; but when they surround you everywhere, as in Italy, they become excessively offensive.

And as you gaze upon the pope and cardinals in the Sistine, how the idea of infallibility, as taught by the papists, takes unto itself wings! What, that good-looking, good-natured, but yet not intelligent looking man, infallible! Believe it, who can! What, the pope, and these cardinals in conclave, infallible! The idea is preposterous. And to *feel* that it is preposterous, nothing is required but to visit the Sistine, and to witness their gorgeous buffoonery, which, if performed without priestly robes, would subject them to the imputation of lunacy. And are these the men who give laws to the papal world—who make bishops and archbishops in America—who send Wiseman, in red stockings, to England—who decide the question as to colleges in Ireland—who turn their people *against* the crown in Britain—*for* the crown in Austria—*against* liberty in Sardinia and Hungary—and *for* it, wherever they can remove let or hinderance to the extension of their ghostly dominion? Yes, these are the very men, parading their man-millinery before you, and claiming to exercise, by Divine right, an irresponsible power, which, when allowed, lays the world at their feet. And will their claims be allowed? Yes, when the light of truth has ceased its shining—when the gospel sun has fallen from its orbit—when the sea has ceased its soundings. If there is a city in the world where popery can be so read as to be detested, it is Rome; and if there is a spot in Rome where the claims of popery seem more ridiculous than another, it is where the pope and cardinals most do congregate.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

How to Live Long.

It is the easiest thing in the world, perhaps, to secure a long life, provided there is a moderately good constitution to start with, and provided also no accident intervenes. Yet how few there are who seem to be aware of this! If persons are to be judged by their conduct, indeed, we might conclude that nothing could be done to prolong life, but that it depended entirely on chance whether adult years were attained—whether death came at forty, or whether existence was prolonged to the scriptural "three score years and ten."

The laws of life, however, are as immutable and regular as those of astronomy. Whoever lives according to those laws may reasonably calculate on a good old age. Whoever systematically violates them may as certainly expect to shorten his existence. The human body is, in truth, but a machine; and, like all other machines, it may be worn out before its time by abuse and neglect. Excesses on the one hand, or want of exercise on the other, will tear it prematurely to pieces, or allow it to rust away. Too little work, or too much, will alike prove fatal to a prolonged existence.

Americans violate the law of life principally through their excesses. In early manhood excess in convivial enjoyment and even in worse kinds of dissipating, is unfortunately too common. But excess is far from ceasing even with mature manhood. With energetic persons, the desire to achieve a fortune has, at this period of life, generally succeeded to the pleasure-seeking phase of earlier years. The man, still radically unchanged, pursues business with as much avidity as ever he sought recreation. Early and late he is at his work, overtasking his mind, and exhausting his body by undue labor. At first, indeed, he does not feel the effects of his indiscretion. Morning finds him refreshed by the repose of the night; he seems to himself as vigorous as ever; and he returns to his pursuits with the same eagerness, the same tenacity, the same folly as before. But nature at last avenges herself. By middle age he is already an old man. Or, perhaps, he suddenly breaks down, even at an earlier period, becoming a confirmed valetudinarian, the victim of dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, nervous disorders, or possibly a complication of all four.

If men would attain to the allotted term of life, they must shun excess in work, therefore, as well as in pleasure. To kill one's self by a greedy haste after riches, is as much a moral suicide as to destroy one's life by wine, by tobacco, by dining out, by late hours. It is not sufficient, however, to avoid excess merely, in order to arrive at "three score and ten." Judicious exercise must be mingled with habits of moderate living. Personal cleanliness must be preserved by bathing, by frequent changes of linen, and by friction of the skin to induce a healthy state of that membrane. Many an excellent clergyman has shortened his days, involuntarily, by remaining in his study, when he should have been sawing wood in the cellar, walking in the fresh air, or galloping over breezy hills. Many an individual, in both sexes, has brought on disease by neglecting to keep the pores of the body properly opened. The fashionable practice of turning day into night, and night into day, is also an enemy to length of years. There is no light so beautiful as God's sunlight. The fair, fresh complexions of most Quaker girls, and the comparatively faded ones of fashionable women, is a testimony, present before us all, in favor of regular hours, and against gas-lit ball-rooms. Plenty of light, also, even in day time, conduces to health. The inhabitants of dark courts, like prisoners, wilt and grow wan. A long life is rarely the lot of a passionate person. Indeed, only an iron constitution can withstand frequently recurring tempests of anger, hate, jealousy, and other evil emotions. Literally is such an individual "given over to a demon," to be racked and torn, year after year, till life escapes at last beneath the torture. To be just, moderate and true, is to be, almost certainly, a sexagenarian. Yet indolence, either of body or of mind, much less of both, is almost as fatal to a protracted existence as excess in pursuit of fortune, or in the chase of pleasure. Nature is never idle, and will not allow man to be so, without dwarfing his intellect and shortening his days. But as few Americans permit themselves to rust out, we dismiss this part of our subject without further comment.

Who will be wise, and live long? Who foolish, and die prematurely? Either course is before you, reader!—*Ledger.*

It is a very good lesson, though it is learned with difficulty, and rarely practised, to love those that hate us.

Science for Every Day Life.

A variety of interesting papers were read before the American Scientific Association, during its late session at Cleveland. Wm. H. Thomas, Esq., of Cincinnati, read an essay, which discussed the indications of weather, as shown by animals, insects and plants; and was full of facts, many of them new, and of scientific explanations of themselves. Birds, it asserts, invariably show, by the way they build their nests, whether a season is to be windy or otherwise. If the former, they thatch the nest, between the twigs and lining. If the latter, they omit these precautions. If a dry season is in prospect, they build in open places. If a wet one, they choose sheltered spots. A careful observation of these peculiarities will afford, Mr. Thomas says, a certain criterion, early in spring, of the coming weather.

Snails also reveal, by their habits, whether rain may be expected or not. Several species of these animals invariably ascend the stems of plants two days before a rain, in order to place themselves on a leaf, there to imbibe the water, for they never drink. Other species have tubercles that rise from their bodies generally ten days before a rain, there being a pore at the end of each tubercle to imbibe the water. Others grow yellowish white just before a rain, returning to a darker color after rain. Locusts also foretel rain by sheltering themselves under the leaves of trees, and in hollows and trunks, as soon as, by the changes in the atmosphere, they discover that rain is impending. Most leaves of trees are also barometers, for if a rain is to be light, they turn up so as to receive their fill of water, while for a long rain, they double so as to conduct the water away.

Another member, Professor Broklesby, of Hartford, read a paper describing a spring, near his residence, whose waters rose invariably before a rain. He suggested that the diminished atmospheric pressure which precedes a rain was the cause of the phenomenon, and recommended that observations should be made over the whole country, to ascertain whether the phenomenon was general or only exceptional. It would be curious if the former could be established, and not less useful than curious, for if nature has made every spring a natural barometer, the fact will be of vast benefit to know.

A GOOD CHARACTER.—A good character is to a young man what a firm foundation is to the artist who proposes to erect a building upon it; he can build with safety, and all who behold it will have confidence in its solidity—a helping hand will never be wanted; but, let a single part of this be defective, and you go at hazard, amidst doubting and distrust, and, ten to one, it will tumble down at last, and mingle all that was built upon it in ruin. Without a character, poverty is a curse; with it, it is scarcely an evil. Happiness cannot exist where a good character is not. All that is bright in the hope of youth,—all that is calm and blissful in the sober scenes of life,—all that is soothing in the vale of tears, centres in, and is derived from, a good character. Therefore, acquire this as the first and most valuable acquisition.

A BEAUTIFUL ACT.—One of the young ladies in the Franklin School, to whom had been awarded the honor of a Franklin medal, upon hearing, accidentally, the distinction that awaited her, immediately wrote a modest note to the committee, wherein she declined receiving the token, in favor of the highest on the list of disappointed expectants. So purely unselfish an act was appreciated by the committee, who presented her with a splendid Bible, as a mark of their approbation. It is a pleasure to record so tender a consideration for the feelings of others as displayed in this little act, and a parent might feel more proud of such a child, with her generous and sensitive soul, than if she were to receive the highest honors which the world could bestow. Her walk in life will be an angelic one, or there is no truth in early promise.—*Boston Post.*

FAST MEN.—The vicious die early. They fall like shadows or tumble like wrecks and ruins into the grave—often while quite young, almost always before forty. The wicked "liveth not half his days." The world at once ratifies the truth and assigns the reason by describing the dissolute as "fast men;" that is, they *live* fast; they spend their twelve hours in six, getting through the whole before the meridian, and dropping out of sight and into darkness while the others are in the glow and glory of life. "Their sun goes down while it is yet day." And they might have helped it. Many an one dies long before he need. Your men of genius, like Burns and Byron, to whom, when dissipated and profligate, thirty-seven is so fatal; and your obscure and nameless "wandering stars," who waste their youth in libertine indulgence—they *cannot* live long. They must die early. They put on the steam till they blow up the boiler. They run at such a rate, that the fire goes out for want of fuel. The machinery is destroyed by reckless speed and rapid wear. Nothing can save them. Their physical system cannot stand the strain they put it to; while the state of their minds is often such, that the soul would eat the substance of the most robust body, and make for itself a way of escape from the incessant hell of its own thoughts.—*T. Binney.*

No man is a gentleman, who, without provocation, would treat with incivility the humblest of his species. It is a vulgarity for which no accomplishments or dress can ever atone. Show me the man who desires to make every one happy around him, and whose greatest solicitude is never to give just cause of offence to any one, and I will show you a gentleman by nature and practice, although he may never have worn a suit of broadcloth, nor ever have heard of a lexicon.

A cheap bargain often proves a dear purchase.

Temperance and Strength.

Among the Arabs, the Persians, and the Turks, you do not meet with these undersized, rickety, consumptive beings which are so common in Europe; you do not meet with such pale, wan, and sickly looking countenances; their complexions are bright and florid, they are strong and vigorous—and able to ride a hundred miles a day, and capable of performing other most amazing feats.

I remember seeing a most striking instance of their powers. A band of men from the Himalaya Mountains, had come from Calcutta for the purpose of exhibiting feats of strength, and they were indeed perfect Sampsons. Their size struck me with admiration. I know nothing that I can compare them to: perhaps some of you have seen the statue at the bottom of the stairs at the Somerset House—it is called Hercules leaning on his club. They were about seven foot eight, capable of the most difficult tasks, and such men were the athletæ.

We selected five men on board the Glasgow frigate, a similar number from one of the regiments, and likewise from an Indiaman, all fine picked men; and yet upon a trial of their strength, it was found that the Himalaya mountaineers were equal to two and three quarters of the strongest Europeans. They could grasp a man and hold him in the air, like a child, and if they had not been under control I am convinced they could have crushed him to death. I felt them, and I never felt such flesh in my life, it appeared rolls of muscle, and yet none of these men ever tasted spirits.

I did not say that drinking water was the cause of this, but it serves to prove that abstinence from intoxicating drinks is perfectly compatible with the possession of great bodily power.—*Buckingham's Lectures.*

ENERGY.—Energy is everything. How mean a thing is a man with little motive power! All the abilities nature has given him lie useless, like a great and mighty machine, ready at every point for action, but not a wheel turns for want of a starting power. A great man is like a great machine. He has a great power to set in motion the various and immense projects which he has in his hand; little motives can neither start nor stop him; they set in motion the powers of an ordinary man and render him a respectable, nay, even a beautiful piece of mechanism, but never a magnificent one. Yet there is one thing which renders man supremely above the machine. By the working of his own mind he can improve and exalt himself; by directing his eye to what is great and good, he may become so. If, then, we can become what we wish to be, what high objects should we aim at, and what resolute and energetic efforts should we be ever making to attain them?

A GOOD MAN'S WISH.—I feebly confess to you that I would rather, when I am laid in the grave, some one in his manhood should stand over me and say, "There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately warned me of the danger of the young; no one knew it, but he aided me in the time of need. I owe what I am to him." Or I would rather have some widow, with choking utterance, telling her children, "There is your friend and mine. He visited me in my affliction, and found you, my son, an employer, and you, my daughter, a happy home in a virtuous family." I say, I would rather that such persons should stand at my grave, than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculptured monument of Parian or Italian marble. The heart's broken utterance of reflections of past kindness, and the tears of grateful memory shed upon the grave, are more valuable, in my estimation, than the most costly cenotaph ever reared.—*Dr. Sharp.*

FARM ACCOUNTS.—No person can become a thoroughly skilful and successful farmer who does not keep accurate accounts of all his farming operations, that he may know precisely the amount of profit or loss of each of his experiments, and consequently, which to adopt in his future movements. It is true he may, by shrewd guessing and a keen memory, form some estimation of the most profitable crops; but to comprehend accurately at a glance the precise amount of expenditure through all the multifarious operations of a whole season, for even a single crop, would be almost as difficult as to undertake to decide, by means of the memory solely, the profits of a bank or railroad, and to divide the proceeds by guessing among the stockholders.

A THING WHICH EVERY FARMER SHOULD KNOW.—If you wish to drive a cut nail into seasoned oak timber, and not to have it break or bend, just have a small quantity of oil near by and dip the nail before driving, and it will never fail to go. In mending carts and ploughs this is of great advantage, for they are generally made most of oak wood. In straightening old nails before using, let it be done on wood, and with easy blows. If done on iron they will be sure to break.

BUT ONE CONSCIENCE.—The Christian is the man who carries his conscience of right into all his conduct; who has one conscience, and but one for every kind of business and every hour of life; who will not do at a caucus what he would blush to do at home. His steps are all [illegible] so that all portions of his [illegible] one sublime and [illegible] a life built [illegible] the ages will [illegible]

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1853.

Our Third Volume.

PATRONS AND FRIENDS:—

We meet you again at the commencement of a Volume. As conductors of *The Pacific* we offer you salutations. These two years you have gone hand in hand with us; and we have often communed with you. Two years extend over a large and varied tract of life in California. And these which we have passed together have not lacked events to excite the heart and stir the blood. No first two years of a Newspaper existence were ever more crowded with thrilling scenes and noteworthy things. What a picture would a true narrative of our social state during these twice twelve months present! If the annals of jurisprudence were faithfully published, and all the doings of courts and juries—both legitimate and *extraordinary*—how would the recital of them tingle the ears of all calm and thoughtful men! What maneuvers, shuffles, plots, and counter-plots have characterized political movements!—What moral dereliction and cowardice, what drunkenness and debauchery have been witnessed in our halls of State*!* What shameful corruption, abuse of power, and infidelity to the constitution and laws, by those high in office have we seen! What changes, overturns, ups and downs in business and among the prominent men in business and social standing have there been! What calamities by pestilence, fire, and flood have overtaken the people of the State! What wrecks have here and there strewn our coasts!

Surely a glance in retrospect cannot but fill us with surprise. And yet the State survives. Our commerce spreads. Our cties flourish Our mountains and ravines yield their glittering treasures in quantities undiminished. Our hills and vallies are fruitful to an astonishing degree. Our products, agricultural and horticultural, are abundant. Our flocks and herds multiply. On every hand there are tokens of physical good, there are signs of material promise.

It is plain, then, that we are not to despond. In no part of our wide land, have social, business, and public affairs been so badly managed as here. Yet we find it takes a great deal of mismanagement to ruin us.—Our hope is that evils and abuses, in most forms, have touched bottom; that there is no lower deep. Besides, during these years of our intercourse with you, through *The Pacific*, we have welcomed thousands of women and children to the State; we have seen houses of comfort reared and sweet homes established. The number of ministers and churches has been more than doubled—the number attending statedly on divine worship has been increased fourfold. Influences for good have been greatly augmented; and they are daily acquiring power. By consequence the sphere of usefulness for our paper has been enlarged not a little. We flatter ourselves that it has done something to advance all other good things, and also to create a sphere for itself. So that, aside from the affairs of the paper itself all things bid us go on hopefully, courageously. It is in our hearts to do so. We believe it is in your hearts to have us do so.

Yet still, it is not to be disguised that it has been difficult for us to keep along, and sustain our paper well. It will be difficult still. We trust it will not be impossible. On the strength of this trust we now proceed. We shall go forward; and that at no snail pace. If you will do your part one half as sincerely, faithfully, and energetically, as we shall do ours, nothing but success is possible. We shall go ahead, fling defiance at obstacles, enlarge our borders, and see what a generous public will do for us, when we do well for them. In one year we shall give each reader more labor, more instruction, more satisfaction, for Five Dollars, than he will be likely to get from any other source for the same money. A generous appreciation, equal and exact justice, will afford us all we desire. We ought not to be satisfied with anything less; nor to presume that we shall not receive both.

During the year to come, *The Pacific* will be as good as it ever has been, and as much better as our means and abilities will allow us to make it. Our principles and policy are unchanged; our aims such as heretofore.—Some of the storms and dangers that once menaned our State are overpast. Some of the plots we have had to expose, and some of the schemes we have battled with, have been, at least temporarily, abandoned. These we need only to keep an eye on. Other evils remain. Gambling is not suppressed. The Sabbath is openly, shamelessly, and wantonly violated, without legal restraint.—Groggeries and saloons, stews and dens of infamy, with, or without, license, and always unchecked, throw open their doors on every thoroughfare. Men in high stations have not wholly ceased to be grossly corrupt and indecently behaved. Attempts are making still further to sectarianize our Common Schools, scatter our School Fund, and destroy any School system that is American and free. We shall, therefore, urge the enactment of laws to suppress gambling; to prevent bull and bear fights, horse races, theatricals shows, and so on, on Sunday; and to hinder drunkenness and debauchery, by stopping the sale of liquors and shutting up houses of ill-fame. We shall not hesitate to expose the misdeeds of public men, when by their vile habits they make themselves public nuisances. And we forewarn all concerned, that the matter of our Common Schools and School Fund shall not rest as it now is; that agitation shall not cease till the School System of California stands on the same free, unsectarian, basis as in the older States of the Union.

For the rest, the past will indicate the future. It is taken for granted that we shall [illegible]

Death of Capt. E. Knight.

Died in this city on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst. of pleurisy, after a sickness of two weeks, Capt. EBENEZER KNIGHT, late Agent of the P. M. S. S. Company, aged 42 years.

It is seldom that we record the death of one more truly honored and beloved, and whose fall will be more deeply and widely lamented. A residence of three years on this coast among scenes new and trying, and in a public position full of labor and difficulty, all of whose duties he faithfully and nobly discharged, while at the same time he took a deep interest and active part in all our benevolent movements, has endeared his name and memory to our citizens here and throughout our State. His death was unexpected: we did not anticipate such an event. His loss not to this community only, but wherever his fame was known, time only can determine and repair.

Capt. Knight was an uncommon man, endowed by nature with rare gifts, elegance of person, strength and refinement of mind, heroic resolution and firmness of character. Self cultivation had added greatly to these endowments, and made him a strong, intelligent and finished man. By his own efforts, unaided by fortune or friends, he rapidly rose from the obscurity of boyhood to fill positions of responsibility and eminence, and to acquire a reputation not confined to his own country but extending to another continent. In every scene of life and upon every enterprise he left the impression of his own strength and noble qualties, and there were none who ever came within the circle of his influence and personal acquaintance but admired and loved him for their possession.

He was a strong man, in his large conceptions, his resolute will, his untiring energies. His achievements in his own profession, and what he has done in every field of his labor at home and abroad, fully attest this.

He was a noble man, of the noblest instincts and impulses. Meanness and duplicity he could not tolerate, and the tricks of trade and low arts of mammon he would not descend to. Money could not buy him, and no authority could ever induce him to stoop to a small transaction. His duty to all men he was ever willing to perform at any sacrifice but that of honor. High-minded, and of the most sensitive feelings, he would have abandoned any post the most lucrative, had its requirements conflicted the least with his perceptions of what was right and honorable. He was a man of warm and benevolent nature, kind in his judgments, and generous in all his action. Every good cause looked to him as a devoted friend, and no one however lowly was refused his sympathy and assistance in the hour of need.

But the crowning excellence of Capt. Knight was his religious character. His religious principles were fixed, and his life accorded with them. His hopes in the gospel of Jesus Christ were strong and abiding. They sustained him in life, and were with him at its close. A member of a christian church, he made but small profession of his religion. It permeated his life more than his speech. It was a living principle rather than a verbal expression. He aimed *to be* rather than *to appear*, and in his character and influence he has left the best evidence of his christianity.

He has gone from us with his noble mien and kind and generous heart, but he still lives with us. His memory will abide with us forever. He fell a victim to his scrupulous devotion to the arduous duties of his position, but his influence as a noble and upright man must overshadow his successors, and ever be felt in this mart of commerce and trade.—So long as truth, and justice, and honor are here revered, his name will be cherished, and his example quoted—a name and example which have done more for the P. M. Company, its fame and success on this coast, than all other causes combined, and which alone during its late reverses could have sustained it in its present position,—and which, we may add, have reflected a lustre upon our city and State, which we cannot too highly appreciate.

Some biographical account of Capt. Knight would be of great interest to our readers, and we hope to furnish one in a subsequent number.

Death of Jacob B. Moore, Esq.

It is with no ordinary feelings of sorrow that we record the death of our late esteemed fellow citizen, Jacob B. Moore, Esq. which occurred at Bellows Falls, Vt. on the 1st. of Sept. Mr. Moore was a native of New Hampshire, where in early life he was elected to the Legislature and resigned before the expiration of his first term, and though greatly urged ever after refused to serve. He was for some years associated with his Brother-in-law, the late Isaac Hill, in conducting the N. H. Patriot. Afterwards he published and edited the Statesman. In 1838 he went to New York City and was Librarian of the Historical Society. Under Gen. Harrison he received an appointment in the Post Office department in Washington, where he remained five years, and was removed at the request of the N. H. Democracy. He was appointed Post Master of San Francisco, in 1848, by Gen. Taylor, and arrived here in the summer of '49, and was exclusively devoted to the arduous duties of his office till he returned last winter and resigned in Washington.—While in New York, Mr. Moore was associated with Horace Greely and others in editing the *Log Cabin* and the *Daily Whig*, and in starting the *Brother Jonathan*. He was a man of untiring industry and profound research. Besides his editorial writings for the Newspapers mentioned, he established and edited for some years the N. H. Monthly Magazine, and while Librarian of the N. H. Historical Society edited several Volumes of the New Hampshire Historical collections. He contributed largely to the North American Review and the Whig Review. In 1840 he published a book on the Laws of Trade, exhibiting profound research and great statistical knowledge. In 1846 he published the first volume of the Lives of the Governors of New England. He left two other volumes in manuscript, which will probably be soon issued by his son, George H. Moore, the present Librarian of the N. Y. Historical Society. His private character was above suspicion. He was a member of the Episcopal church in Concord, N. H. and everywhere the model of a Christian gentleman. As a citizen and public officer his ability and integrity were [illegible]. As a friend he was highly [illegible]. By his family he was revered as [illegible] of every virtue, and loved al[illegible]. His death has whelmed them in the deepest grief. B.

Agricultural Fair.

The interesting exhibition of the products fo the soil of California, and of the ingenuity and labors of its sons and daughters, designed and successfully matured by Messrs. WARREN & SON, of this city, deserves the warmest encomiums. The good taste and skill which mark the entire arrangement, entitle those gentlemen to the grateful thanks of the citizens of the State—nay more, of our entire Pacific coast, inasmuch as the result of this exhibition must needs be a greater confidence in the capacity of our soil to produce in their utmost perfection, all that is gratifying to the palate and pleasing to the eye; together with an increased knowledge of the best modes of culture and the facilities to be employed in their accomplishment.

We perceive with pleasure the deep interest with which this exhibition is viewed by our citizens and the strangers in our midst, and that it *gains* upon the public confidence daily. It is not a humbug, and the projectors have really triumphed over every obstacle in their path. As the cultivators in the interior are becoming apprised of the importance and value of this effort and of its success, they are exhibiting their interest by sending forward additional evidences of prolific products, so that the exhibition instead of becoming less, is daily more attractive and important, in its features.

Appropriate mottoes surmount the whole or are interspersed among the paintings drawings, etc. which adorn the walls of the exhibition Hall; among which we quote—"The whole earth is full of His glory." "Agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man."—*Jackson.* "I know of nothing which will add so much to the greatness of a nation, as the improvement of its Agriculture."—*Washington.* "The prosperity and glory of a country is based upon its achievements in agriculture."—*Webster.*—"Hail to California the garden of the world." Over a handsome portrait of Gen. Sutter, the words "Honor to whom Honor is due," and

"The Earth was sad, the Garden was a wild,
And Man a hermit sighed, till Woman smiled."

We cannot devote space to an enumeration of all the attractive objects composing the exhibition, but only the leading ones. The ladies have contributed largely in specimens of the beautiful in needle work, drawing and painting, but there is an absence of the useful, which another year, and longer notice, may rectify.

Mrs. C. V. Gillespie exhibits upward of one hundred plants from her conservatory some of which are as rare as they are beautiful.—Wm. C. Walker, Esq. also contributes to the floral department.

Paintings, Drawings, Embroideries.—Contributors. Mrs. J. E. Benton, Miss Warren, Mrs. Emerson, Mrs. Wm. King, Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Ober, Mrs. L. M. Plummer, Mrs. Meeker, Mrs. Simonds, Mrs. Waldo, Miss Bourne.

Fruits.—The display in this department excites the admiration and astonishes all who behold it. California is the favored clime for the pomolgist.

Capt. Issac A. Morgan, exhibits rare specimens of Baldwin Apples from Bolinas. The trees from which these were raised were brought across the Isthmus in April '52, and are now but 7-8 of an inch in diameter.

Capt. Wm. H. Howland, large Apples of the richest kind; Striped seedlings equal to the best in the Eastern States. Green Folpahocking Apples of very large size. Four Pound Pears, all from the orchard of Mr. McCarver, Oregon City.

E. L. Beard, Esq. Mission of San Jose—Very large and luscious looking Pears and Apples, Grapes, and Prickly Pear fruit. The trees from which this latter fruit is gathered are fifteen feet in height, and some of the leaves fifteen inches in length. This gentleman exhibits a large and fine selection of fruit and vegetables, which do justice to his high reputation as a skillful cultivator. A small branch from a sugar Pear Tree contributed by this gentleman, bears no less than twenty three learge pears, and the Tree from whence it was taken is almost literally breaking down with its load of fruit.

Messrs. Patch & Clayton—Two large Bartlett Pears of the finest color and appearance.

Mr. A. Wickersham, Marysville, specimens of large Watermelons.

Capt. F. W. Macondray—Specimens of the Wild Cherry, San Mateo.

Gen. Vallejo—Delicious looking Apples and Grapes, from his farm.

Green Pippins and a monster Tomato, from Mr. Lewellen, San Jose.

VEGETABLES.—Three Valparaiso monster Squashes from the Ranch of T. P. Robb, Esq., the largest weighing 121 pounds, and six feet three inches in circumference.

Onions two feet in circumference; same.

Wm. Neely Thompson, Esq.—Onions five or six inches in diameter. Very large Marrowfat Squashes.

Potato weighing four or five pounds, from Nickerson & Lovett, Bodega, exhibited by Dr. McClure.

Immense red beet, from the ranch of T. P. Robb, Esq.

White sugar beet, of great size, from the farm of Mr. John Suydam, American River.

Monster Turnip, 15 inches in diameter, from the estate of Mr. Poole, Santa Cruz county.

Oats 10 feet 9 inches in height, from Samuel Murdock Esq., San Jose.

Corn, with three and four fine ears to the stalk. Also corn 14 feet in height.

Barley, one stock of 70 heads from one seed, numbering 5000 grains.

Potatoes, twelve bushels, remarkably fine from *three* roots planted. Also, about three pecks ditto taken from *one* hill.

Our sketch of the Fair is but meager, and we can truly say, to be properly appreciated, it must, and *should be seen.* We will continue our notice next week.

OUR DELAY.—We have delayed much longer than we expected the commencement of our Third Volume. This has been in consequence of our hitherto incomplete arrangements, and we thought not best to publish until all things being ready we could take a fair start and proceed without interruption.

OUR NEW VOLUME.—We shall send a large edition of this throughout this State and Oregon. Those wishing to subscribe, can forward their names with money inclosed and wafered to the letter, either by post or express. Any one paying for five copies is entitled to a sixth copy gratis.—Terms, $5 for one year; $3, six months.

State Rail Road Convention.

This body met in this city on the 3rd inst. and continued in session two days. Gov. Bigler presided, supported by several vice presidents from different parts of the State, and three Secretaries recorded its proceedings. These consisted principally of *resolutions and speeches*, mostly common place and uninteresting, and nothing very practical or progressive was arrived at as a result. The necessity and greatness of the Pacific and Atlantic Rail Road, and the importance of its immediate construction to California and the Union, were resolved and re-resolved but not a foot of the road was constructed, nor the first real advance taken towards the beginning of this great enteprise. There was too much talk and too little action.—any amount of saying what *ought* to be done but no *doing* in the case. Voces pretere anihil.

A report was presented by Thos. C. Hambly Esq. Chairman of a Committee appointed to consider the cost of the Road. This Committee give no estimate of the cost of grading, masonry, bridging &c. as the track of the Road is unknown, but state that.

EACH MILE OF ROAD WILL REQUIRE AS FOLLOWS:

176 tons of rails, $70 per ton	$12,320 00
Placing along the line, $30 per ton	5,280 00
Laying track	3,500 00
500 lbs. spikes, at 6c	300 00
Say 200 ties, at $1	2,000 00
660 chairs, at 16 lbs, each, 10,500 lbs. at 6c	633 00
Graduation, bridging, masonry, &c unknown.	
	$24,033 60

The route by Walker's Pass to Independence, is about 1650 miles, and this multiplied by 24,033 60, gives as approximate cost of superstructure, $39,655,140. A double track will add 39,655,140—	$79,310,280
Ten per cent. for sidings	3,965,140
Cars and locomotives at $250,000 per 100 miles	4,000,000
16 depots at $30,000 (one for each 100 miles)	480,000
160 way stations for wood and water, at $5000	800,000
1 machine shop to each 100 miles, at $50,000	800,000
16 engine houses, at $5000 each	80,000
160 turn tables, at $5000	800,000
$5000 for houses of workmen, each 100 miles	80,000
Total superstructure and furniture	$90,315,480

They recommend that a charter under the General Railroad Law be taken out, with a view of organizing a company with a capital of not less than —— millions, for the purpose of constructing the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad from the State line, at whatever point the Road across the plains may strike it, when located, to its terminus in this State: that our Senators and Representatives be requested to procure from Congress such grants of land or guaranties of stock or interest, or other legislation as shall result in the immediate commenecent and speedy construction of this road; that such measures be taken as are necessary by the appointment of Committees in aid of our Representatives at Washington, to press upon Congress the interests of this question, and that as one important branch of this great subject, every effort be made to procure the establishment of lines of mail steamers from the city of San Francisco to China and Australia.

Mr. Brinsmade, of the Committee on Commercial statistics, reported the following:—Estimating the costs for the transportation of treasure, merchandise and packages, between Atlantic ports and California:—$60,000,000 of treasure per annum; 1,200 tons express; 40,000 passengers.

Freight on $60,000,000 of specie at 2 per cent., is	$1,2000,000
Insurance at 1¼ is 750,000, amounting to	1,950,000
Freight from New York to Aspinwall on 1,200 tons mdse at $40 per ton	48,000
Isthmus transit of do at 25 cts. per lb, say $500 per ton	600,000
Freight from Panama to San Francisco at $80 per ton	96,000
Estimated value of 1,200 tons mdse as above, at $600 per ton	7,200,000
2½ per cent. insurance on above	180,000
$200 each for ocean passage of 40,000 passengers	8,000,000
$40 for Isthmus transit of above	2,000,000
Total	$12,874,000
Saving by Railroad—	
20 days interest on $60,000,000	$230,400
1 per cent. insurance	600,000
20 days interest on value of mdse	27,618
2 per cent. insurance	144,000
50 days time of 40,000 at $5 per day	4,000,000
Allowing $70 per ton per R. R. is $550 per ton on 1,200 tons mdse	600,000
Allowing $110 per passenger for Railroad fare will be $130 per passenger saved	5,200,000
Total saved	$10,802,000
Present cost of steam and land transportation between Atlantic ports and California	12,874,000

Saving by Railroad $10,802,048 which will pay the interest of $180,000,000 at 6 per cent. per annum.

The transportation of mails $800,000, to be added to the profits.

Transportation by way of Cape Horn—

Tons Register.	Tons Cargo.	Freight List.
$240,595.	$375,344.	$9, 168,558.

Dr. Harris presented a report with regard to the value of capital invested, which amounted as follows:

Capital in lands and buildings	$35,000,000
do in commerce between California and the Atlantic and foreign States	20,000,000
Capital in domestic business, trade and manufactures	14,000,000
	$69,000,000

A Committee of fourteen was appointed to collect and collate these reports, and publish them with the proceedings of the convention in pamphlet form and forward the same to every member of Congress.

Notes on the Southern part of California.

The Aguas Calientes or Thermal Springs, which have given name to a locality as also to a Township in the county of San Diego, are on the Northeastern side of a valley which has an altitude of about 2500 feet above the sea. The valley is some seven miles across on either line of the cardinal points, and almost surrounded by mountains, the peaks of which rise up above the level of the valley nearly two thousand feet. On the South of the valley branches off a spur of the Coast Range of mountains, which passing on the West of the valley has a Northwestern direction to its termination about thirty five miles East of Los Angeles. From which project spurs on the North of the valley that interlock with spurs from the principal mountain range on the East enclosing the valley on the Northwest.

Thus nestled in the mountains from the tops of which, distant forty or fifty miles, is seen the boundless Pacific dotted with the Islands along the coast, lies this fertile valley which suddenly opens to the view of the weary traveler who for days has been toiling along the road which traverses the arid plains of the Colorado river, as he enters its South-eastern extremity. Not more delightful to the eye of the traveler, than to the senses of the beast of burden by which he is accompanied, are the first sensations upon reaching this place. It is protected from the disagreeable winds of the arid region of the Colorado by the range of mountains on the East, while the winds of the ocean are deliciously tempered by their passage over the hills and mountains and through the intervening vallies. The choice varieties of grass with which the valley is ever covered, soon enable the emaciated animals to pursue with renewed energy the labors of the road.

The mountains which surround this valley produce an abundance of forest trees from the stately pine and cedar to the more humble but sturdy oak. The river of San Luis Rey has its source in this valley which running through a deep gorge in the mountain and by the rancho of Pala and the mission of San Luis Rey in an almost direct line, discharges itself into the ocean about forty miles from San Diego.

The Springs which give name to this locality are in the Northeast extremity of the valley at the foot of the main range of mountains and about fifteen miles from the Western limit of the desert. The water issues in five or six places within an area of thirty feet diameter from vertical fractures in a rock of course granite, discharging about 3600 gallons of water of a temperature of about 140 degrees Fahrenheit per hour. The water has not been analyzed, but is supposed to contain sulphur and other minerals. It is perfectly clear and very transparent, not furnishing any precipitate or sediment but changing the color of mica and quartz sands to black. A strong but not disagreeable odor arising from the large quantity of gas which is disengaged on exposure to the atmosphere is perceptible not only at the spring but for considerable distance along the brook.

The water when cool is readily drank by animals, and possesses no deleterious qualities when used for irrigating vegetables.—Medicinally the using of the waters as a drink and bath operate as a specific in rheumatic and cutaneous affections. The Indians residing at the springs perform daily ablutions and suffer much less from disease than those of surrounding villages.

There are beside this three thermal, and four highly impregnated mineral springs scattered over the valley.

About fifteen miles Northeast from the springs on the opposite side of the mountain the climate is highly tropical grapes ripening two months earlier than along the coast.—Corn, pumkins and melons are planted and matured after harvesting the wheat and barley. All kinds of tropical fruits might there be raised in perfection.

From the Agua Caliente to the Colorado river the road by making a detour to the South passes out into the plains with but slight ascent or descent; as also to Los Angeles, a distance of about 110 miles, there is no mountain range nor spurs necessary to be crossed.

The meteorology of the three Southern counties of this State and the Peninsula of California furnish many facts worthy the attention and study of the scientific. The rain storms of winter seldom occur more than 150 miles Southeast of San Diego, and never over the plains to the East of the mountain range, while the Southern part of the Peninsula of California, the plains of the Colorado river, and the East face of the mountain range are during the summer months subject to terrific storms accompanied by rain, which descends in perfect torrents, rolling rocks without number and of large size out on the plain. But more of this hereafter.

TRUMBULL.

Re-opening of the Howard Street Church.

This church, having been closed for repairs, will be opened again next Sabbath at the usual hours of worship, *eleven* in the morning and *half past three* in the forenoon. The building is now completed. The unsightly tower-frame that so long attracted the attention and offended the taste of the "Californa Pilgrim," has been removed, and a neat and tasteful tower has been constructed in its place. The inside of the building has been repaired and grained to resemble an oak finish. The pulpit and the case of the organ are the color of rose wood. Blinds have been made for the windows, and the floor has been carpeted anew. The church may therefore be said to be finished, and paid for.

Hitherto it has been left as it was, because the occurrence of the great fires in 1851 made it impossible for the congregation to complete it. The first object has been to pay the debt which was left upon the building in consequence of the calamities of that year, and when that was done, to complete and properly furnish the church.

Both these objects have been accomplished, and the church is now convenient and tasteful. It is situated in a part of the city where many of our citizens are building their residences, and where society has always been pleasant. The improvements in the streets that are progressing, remove the difficulty of travel in this neighborhood, and make it far more desirable as a place of residence. If the city grows Southward for a year or two to come as it has for a year past, the church will occupy a position central to a large population. If, in time to come it should be desirable to enlarge the present building, or erect a new church on the same site, the large lot 160 feet in depth by 75 feet in width fronting on three streets, will afford ample opportunity of doing so.

City News.

Jno. Mitchell, the Irish patriot and exile, transported to Van Dieman's Land, by the English government, and there confined for some time, made his escape in July under an assumed name, in a British vessel bound to Tahiti, at this place he was joined by his family, and they taking passage on the American Bark, *Julia Ann*, arrived in our city the 12th inst. all in good health. He has within a few days declared his intention to become an American citizen. A public dinner will be given him at Musical Hall on Tuesday next, the 25th inst. Mayor Garrison, Collector Hammond and others having the matter in charge.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge, M. C. elect from N. York, who arrived here a few weeks since on a flying visit, in connection with the Pacific R. Road, partook of a public dinner at Wilson's Exchange, on the evening of the 12th inst. and left in the steamer of Sunday morning last for the East. Our Senators, Hon. J. B. Weller, and Dr. Gwin left at the same time for Washington.

The Brig, *Caroline*, one of the Sonora Filibustering squadron, left our harbor secretly about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and went to sea, towed out by the steam tug, *Resolute*. She was supposed to have on board some two hundred men, and a good supply of provisions and ammunition. A part of her war supplies was seized, however, on their way to the vessel by some police officers, a short time before her departure.

The Brig *Arrow* and her cargo, seized by Gen. Hitchcock for a contemplated violation of our Neutrality Laws, Sept. 30th, has been libelled in the U. S. District Court, and now awaits its decision.

MUSICAL.—The "Pacific Musical Troupe" gave their first Concert since their visit to the interior, on Tuesday evening last, at Music Hall. The Troupe was assisted by Miska Hauser, Mr. Herold, Piano, and Mr. Hildebrand, Violincello, and the Philharmonic Society. A large audience warmly greeted their favorites, and were highly pleased with the evening's entertainment, although their programme was by no means as attractive as on many previous evenings. The gem of the songs of the evening was—"We meet by chance," which Mrs. Jones gave with all that witchery which has rendered it so popular and pleasing. Miss Leach also sang very sweetly, "Land of the West." We cannot particularize further; but heartily commend these concerts and all refining and harmonizing efforts to public favor.

The Troupe give another of their Concerts *This Evening*, Oct 21, and offer an attractive programme, to be found in our advertising columns.

LECTURE ON ORATORY.—The Rev. S. B. BELL, delivered a Lecture on Oratory, on Monday evening, Oct. 17th, at Music Hall, in this city. The object was to raise funds in aid of the new church edifice at Oakland.

The lecture was one of those finished performances which characterize profound research and was an effort worthy of the man of genius; although a limited audience imposed a measure of restraint upon the speaker which we could not but regret.

BOOK SALES.—The book auction sales of Messrs. GIHON & BUTLER, are continued, in each week, and a large amount of books have thus found purchasers which would otherwise have lain dead on the shelves. A taste for reading, and the possession of books is created and fostered by the inducement of of low prices which will ultimately not only benefit the buyers, but the dealers as well.

SAILING OF STEAMERS.—On the 16th inst. three of the most superb steamers which ever sailed from this port, (and scarcely surpassed, if equalled by any three which ever sailed from any other, on one day,) took their departure for the South, with homeward bound passengers, treasure and mails. They were the Mail Co's. *Golden Gate*, Nicaraunga Line *Sierra Nevada*, and the Independent Line *Uncle Sam*. They carried a large number of passengers at very low rates of fare.

PICTURE GALLERY AND MUSIC ROOMS.—Our enterprising friends, Messrs. Marvin & Hitchcock, of the Pioneer Bookstore, have added to their establishment a fine suite of rooms for the display of Printing, Engravings and Musical Instruments. Their rooms are fitted up in superior style, and have all the air and taste displayed in the older cities of the Union. Brussel carpets, sofas, elegant pictures, and fine toned pianos, attest the good taste and liberality of the proprietors, and invite our citizens to call and examine some fine specimens of the Arts. Our city can now boast of one place of resort open to all, where during the day or evening one can loiter and pass a leisure hour with much pleasure and profit.

In connection with the Gallery and Piano Rooms, we find one devoted to school books, another to miscellaneous books, and yet another for music, musical instruments of all kinds, and musical fixtures. These are all on the second floor, and in addition to their large sales-room below. For a description of their stock, &c., we refer our readers to their advertisement in another column.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER MAJOR TOMPKINS.—This vessel left Santa Cruz on the 13th inst., at midnight, and on the afternoon of the 14th, while in charge of a pilot, (there being a thick fog prevailing,) went ashore about four miles south of the Heads, and is expected will be a total loss. Passengers and crew saved.

Sacramento Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 18, 1853.

MR. EDITOR:—How rapidly the seasons circle round, and the months go by! Here it is October, and the sycamores, and other deciduous trees and shrubs, are beginning to fall into the sere and yellow leaf. A few weeks will bring us clouds and rains, and then white frosts—though, for the present, the weather is anything but frosty.

We have not had much of late to thrill and startle us; yet ours is a busy, stirring place. What with teams and men at work on various portions of the Levee; what with teams and men filling, grading and planking the streets; and what with teams hauling brick and lumber, and men at work putting up buildings, we have noise, dust and confusion on all sides. Still, to us who have lived through all the perils and disasters of our town, these are really pleasant things to look on. They indicate a noble future; they vindicate the claim we have made for the substantial energy of our citizens, and for a vitality in Sacramento that could not but grow. We challenge comparison with any city of the State for improvements since last March, taking everything from the relative positions at that time.

We owe much, it is true, to a good Providence, and to a favorable season. The city was never so healthy as it has been for a year past. Indeed, there cannot be shown a town of fifteen thousand people more healthy in any section of the State or the Union. It never has been sickly here, except during the prevalence of the epidemics which scourge the world. This season has been a favorable one for us, because it has made the demonstration palpable. Every croaker was predicting a sickly season here, because we had floods in the winter; when every old resident, who was not a goose, knew that floods had nothing to do with our sanitary condition, and never had. The climate is healthful when the wing of the pestilence does not darken the land; by and by no one will doubt it.

A few Sundays ago, there was a horse-race at Brighton. The grass has been growing on the track all summer, and no one has disturbed it till now. That race-course and the establishment have sunk two or three fortunes already. One Mr. Dunn is now trying to do something with it. Probably he will be Dunn *brown* by the time he is done with it. Well, of course, all the fag-end and fancy part of the town went to the race, got drunk, and had vomits and sore heads in consequence. The Sacramento horse won, and all the winners had a special spree, and went at night driving and crashing through the streets. One company paraded about with a stuffed skin of a panther on their shoulders—to show, probably, how much lower than even the ghost of a wild beast drunken men are. Let our legislators hurry up that law to stop horse-racing, &c., on Sunday!

Rev. Mr. Benton's church has been enlarged, painted, and carpeted, and will now comfortably seat a pretty large congregation. Mr. B. has been delivering a short course of Lectures to Young Men, which have been largely attended by that class among us. They have needed preaching, and now need to practise what they have been hearing; and by well-doing, to put to shame the many who will not go near a church at all, nor listen to friendly counsel.

Yours, &c., H.

Correspondence.

MORMON ISLAND, Oct. 6, '53.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—Ours is pre-eminently a quiet town, as you who have visited it well know, and scenes of sufficient interest to awaken a spirit of scribbling are of rare occurrence here. As a general thing, it is impossible to take up a letter from a mining town without seeing an account of at least one desperate bar-room fight, in which revolvers and bowie knives hold a conspicuous place; but as that fraternity with whom these pleasant little affairs commonly originate have found the atmosphere of Mormon Island uncongenial to their pursuits, I shall have the advantage of no such episode.

There is not now a gambling table in this place! and as *our* evil spirits have left us voluntarily, we may hope that they will not like their spiritual prototypes, return seven times multiplied.

The decline and fall of gambling has been accompanied by a marked diminution of loafers, who are always to be found, like attendant satellites, revolving in orbits more or less eccentric around a monte bank, and who are of no earthly use unless it be to give a place an air of life that sometimes passes for business.

The time is, however,—I hope not far distant,—when crowded saloons and well patronized banks will be no longer considered as indications of prosperity, and when the general existence of churches, school-houses and social institutions shall have proved to our far distant sister States that even in California the progress of the American people is upward.

The Temperance Society that was about being formed when you were here last, now numbers over fifty members, and is already exerting a powerful influence for good. Without wishing to appear vain of our advance in this respect, we would say to other communities, "Go ye and do likewise." Let us introduce among us, so far as is in our power, those salutary restraints to which we have been accustomed in our eastern houses.

There are many temperance men scattered throughout our mountains—let them associate—individual effort is powerless to accomplish the work that is to be done.

But not only moral changes have taken place here—the face of fair nature herself is no longer the same, and those prominent features that are in most lands types of immutability—the "everlasting hills" are fast being leveled. The South Fork, too, whose chocolate-colored waters come down to us laden with the refuse of a thousand sluices—now borne aloft for miles in wooden flumes, and anon dashing through artificial channels that a boy might leap—is no longer recognizable as the crystal stream upon whose banks we have rocked the cradle for days, when ten cent dirt was plenty, and a good sized "pile" appeared within our grasp. Our bump of hope, phrenologically speaking, could not at that time have been less than seven.

The mining population about here is large and steadily increasing—a fact that speaks more for the diggings than all the "big strikes" I could possibly tell you of.

Among other odds and ends of humanity that are here congregated, the Chinese are very noticeable, and I must say that they are by far the most quiet and orderly people that we have. They are so quiet, in fact, that I cannot conjecture how any conceivable number of millions of their countrymen over the water could get up a revolution. John would be perfectly happy here in the mines, if it were not for that horrid phantom that he sees in every bush—the tax collector! Not long ago I saw several of them make a wild rush from the road and over a high hill, to avoid a black coated individual in the distance, who leisurely approached, unconscious of the panic with which he was filling their celestial bosoms.

I understand that a short distance above here on the river they have a camp so located that upon the approach of a suspicious character on one side, they in a surprisingly short space of time remove their residence across the river, into another county. If such is the fact, it will explain why so many of them have lost their lives by drowning, and render it evident that in such cases a verdict should be returned as follows: "*Died of foreign taxes.*"

GRISWOLD.

From China.

We have news from Hongkong by the British ship *Lord Warrington*, up to August 20th.

The Chinese rebellion is progressing northward. The Tartar troops brought in to suppress it, have been thoroughly beaten. Fung Yang Fou, one hundred miles northwest of Nanking, has fallen. Rumors of the defeat of the Imperialists in other places are rife, and it is reported and believed that Peking has at last been captured.

Col. Marshall, U. S. Commissioner, has ordered our Consul at Amoy to haul down his flag while the Rebels have the place, while Sir George Bonham has warned all Englishmen to remain neutral in the struggle.

News from Japan.

By the recent arrival from Hongkong, we have the *China Mail* of Aug. 11th. From this we learn that the American squadron—consisting of the steam frigates *Susquehanna* and *Mississippi*, and the sloops of war *Plymouth* and *Saratoga*, under command of Commodore Perry—sailed from the harbor of Napakiang, Loochoo Islands, July 2d, and on the 8th entered the Bay of Yedo, and sailing up anchored off the town of Uraga. The appearance of the steamers—the first ever seen in Japanese waters—created a profound sensation. Government boats came off as usual to warn the foreigners away, but not being received, and some warlike show of opposition being made by Com. Perry, they quickly retired. The Governor of Uraga and another official, came off, and having ascertained the object of the visit, asked for time to dispatch an express to Yedo. In the interval, the *Mississippi* went up ten miles farther, and found a deep harbor, landlocked, and studded with large junks and smaller craft, none of which, however, made any opposition. On the 12th, an answer came from the Emperor, appointing an officer of the highest rank to receive the letter of the President of the United States. The interview took place on the 14th, at the small town of Gori-hama, three miles below Uraga, the *Susquehanna* and *Mississippi* laying off the town with her broadsides to the shore. Com. Perry was escorted ashore with four hundred officers and men, the American flag flying, and the bands playing "Hail Columbia," to the house of reception, where he was received by Idgu, First Counsellor of the Emperor, accompanied by the Prince of Iwami. The Japanese force on shore was estimated at from five to seven thousand. The letter of the President and

the Commodore's letter of credence were formally delivered and an official receipt given by the two Princes, when the interview terminated, as the latter were not empowered to enter into any negotiations. The Commodore stated, however, that in order to give the Japanese Government ample time for deliberation, he would depart in three or four days, and return in a few months to receive the reply.

After the interview, the Governor of Uraga and attendants went aboard the *Susquehanna*, and witnessed, for the first time, the steam engine. Presents of lacquered ware and other articles of Japanese manufacture were made, and presents in turn received. The squadron then moved up to where the *Mississippi* lay, and Com. Perry in this steamer proceeded ten miles farther up. From this point a crowd of shipping was seen seven or eight miles to the northward, and at the anchorage, as was supposed, in front of the capital. Much admiration was expressed for the beauty of the shores, and the rich cultivation and luxuriant vegetation everywhere witnessed. The natives appeared to be friendly in their intercourse, and the Governor of Uraga is described as a gentleman of refinement and good breeding.

The squadron sailed from the Bay of Yedo on the 17th of July, and encountering a severe gale on the 21st and 22d, arrived at Loochoo, the two steam frigates returning to Hongkong on the 8th of August.

Steamboat Disasters.

The boilers of the steamboat *American Eagle*, exploded at about 3 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday morning 18th inst. when within 25 miles of Stockton. There was a large number of passengers on board, of whom several are supposed to be lost, though only two are said to be injured. Five of the crew are dead, several badly scalded and injured.—The upper and forward portion of the boat were completely destroyed. The cause of the explosion is said to have been the defective character of the boiler iron, and that this was one of the rare cases which human foresight could not well have anticipated.

On the afternoon of the same day, 18th inst. the boilers of the *Stockton* blew up, carrying away the crown piece and after connection pipe. Several persons were scalded and hurt though no lives were lost. The main cabin of the boat was much damaged. The accident occurred just above New York. The steamers Sophie and H. T. Clay conveyed the passengers from the scene of disaster.

Arrival of Steamers.

The Nicaragua Steamer, *Cortes*, Capt. Seabury reached here on Saturday last at 4 P. M. 12 days from San Juan, bringing dates from New York to Sept. 20th.

The *John L. Stephens*, Capt. Pearson of the Mail line, arrived last Monday morning, 12 days and 4 hours from Panama. The Stephens made the run down in 11 days and 20 hours.

Both of these steamers bring a large number of passengers, including women and children. The low rates of fare at the other end, owing to a rivalry between the two lines, are inducing a large emigration this way.

An accident occurred on the Railway between Aspinwall and Barbacoas, the train being thrown off by running over a cow. A fireman and one passenger were killed, and others severely injured.

A difficulty occurred at Virgin Bay, on Lake Nicaragua, Oct. 3d, growing out of the refusal of some Americans to deliver up a small amount of money found on the person of an American drowned in the Lake, to the Alcalde of the place. A Mr. Greer, an American, was knocked down and killed and three others imprisoned. A dispatch was immediately sent to Mr. Borland, our Charge d'Affairs at Leon.

Hon. R. J. Walker has resigned his Mission to China. A Californian is spoken of for the place.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe returned to New York Sept. 18th from her continental tour.

Jno. W. Davis of Indiana, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been appointed Governor of Oregon.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Eastern question still remains unsettled. Russia not yet withdrawing from the Turkish territory.

Queen Victoria has been to the Exhibition at Dublin. The harvest was progressing finely in England.

Capt. Ingraham, of the St. Louis, was at La Spezzia.

Lieut. Schwartz, Austrian Commander of the brig Ussaro, who figured in the Koszta affair has been promoted to the Captaincy of the Corvette Juno!

The Yellow fever has abated in New Orleans. The deaths from this disease, from May 22d to Sept. 21st, were 8,055; from other diseases, 2,600—total, 10,655. The disease has spread in a fearful manner into the interior of Louisiana and Mississippi. It also prevailed at Pensacola.

Victory Birdseye, an eminent lawyer, and for some time a member of Congress, died at his residence at Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., aged 71.

Gen. James J. McKay, for sixteen years a member of Congress from North Carolina, died recently, aged 65.

Jno. C. Mathers, Canal Commissioner of New York, tried before a Court of Impeachment for misdemeanor in office, has been acquitted.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, Sept. 13. The Hunkers and Barnburners, or "Hards" and "Softs," as now they are termed, could not agree, and two independent tickets were made out. The party is then again divided.

The World's Temperance Convention met at Metropolitan Hall, New York, on the 6th of September, and adjourned on the 9th. Neal Dow, of Maine, President, supported by 21 Vice Presidents from different parts of the Union. The first day's proceedings were interrupted by an attempt of Rev. Miss Antoinette L. Brown to secure a prominent place on the platform and in the Convention. The following resolution was adopted by a large vote:

Resolved, That though we fully appreciate the value of the co-operation of wives, mothers and sisters, we are of the opinion that the platform is not the appropriate sphere of women.

Eloquent addresses were made by John Cassel and Dr. Leeds of England, Judge O'Neal of South Carolina, and other distinguished speakers. A Maine-Law Poem was delivered by Rev. John Pierpont, and the principles of the Law were fully adopted by the Convention, and ably set forth in their resolutions.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention was held in Tremont Temple, Boston, Sept. 12th. Resolutions passed denouncing certain municipal authorities in the State for hindering the operation of the Liquor Law, and declaring the enforcement of the Law paramount to all other political obligations.

There is no choice for Governor in Maine by the people, and it is nearly certain that no distinct party will have a majority in the Legislature.

The steamship Georgia, that left New York Sept. 5th, encountered a hurricane off Cape Hatteras, and was brought into Norfolk with eight feet of water in her hold, all hands working to keep her afloat. She was afterwards taken to New York for repairs.

The steamer Bay State, of New York and Boston line, had her crank pin broken the morning of Sept. 8th, which allowed the piston to descend with such force as to burst out the cylinder head. The steam escaped in such quantities as to destroy many lives, Mr. De Wolf's family, of Chicago, were among the sufferers.

Gen. Cass, in a letter, assures the President of his high personal regard and support.

Secretary Marcy is employed in answering the Austrian Pronunciamento about Koszta. It will take high ground and excoriate, and be a paper *a la* Webster on Hulseman.

Ex-Governor Poindexter, of Mississippi, died at Jackson, Sept. 5th.

Pease has been elected Governor of Texas, and Dickson for Lieutenant-Governor. Bell for Congress.

[Correspondence.]

Washington Irving.

Nearly all Americans have an acquaintance with the cultivated mind and genial heart of Washington Irving. I was favored with an introduction to him by a friend who is one of the circle of young persons that he delights to invite frequently to his own home in Tarrytown. The author is now in his seventy-first year, enjoying a vigor of health and a degree of comfort quite unusual at his age, even among men of hardier condition and occupation. For fifty years he has been an author. The glow of successful composition he has found promotive of health. For twenty-five years previous to his residence in Spain, he was not sensible of a single derangement of his system.

Now, warned by occasional uncomfortable sensations in the head, he is content not to press his labors. He would love to write a little longer. His "Life of Washington," long since announced by the press, is yet on his hands. He is unsystematic, yet industrious; writes as the impulse is upon him; yet is constantly in some way employed.—Launched into authorship early, he has been expecting, he says, year by year, that the public would tire of him, and say that he had written enough. He is *grateful* for the regard of his countrymen, and only wonders that it has followed him so far and so long.

His "Astoria" he wrote without having seen the Pacific coast; as Moore, his celebrated Eastern tale, without visiting Persia. Mr. Irving became interested in California while gathering his materials for "Astoria;" and he had many inquiries to make, quite out of the ordinary run of questions, concerning our new State. I was particularly pleased with his remarks about Cooper, which were but a specimen of the well known geniality of his heart.

Returning occasionally from Europe, where he had read the successive works of his countryman, whom he esteemed as unequalled in some departments of composition,—proud of him, he came to meet him with interest and affection. But Mr. Cooper seemed not—so he expressd it—to appreciate or reciprocate his feelings towards him. They were never on terms of intimacy until within two or three years of his death. The one now sleeps with his Indian heroes; and the survivor was active among the foremost to secure a monument which should be an acknowledgment of the fame of a rival author:—if authors of genius may be called rivals.

Mr. Irving has a stout frame, a short neck, heavy head: is affable and courteous: a good specimen of the literary gentleman. In conversation, his sentences run, as from the pen, in clauses pleasingly successive, fluent, climactic. He speaks as he writes, only his voice is not as clear and musical as his pen. B.

GREAT YIELD OF BARLEY.—We are informed by J. Bryant Hill, who is extensively farming in the Pajaro Valley, Santa Cruz county, also on the Salinas Plains, Monterey county, that Messrs. Sweet & Keatings have raised on their farm at the latter place, one hundred acres of barley, an average acre of which being measured and weighed, yielded 7,473 lbs.; which, at 50 lbs. per bushel, gives 149 23-50 bushels per acre. That portion of the crop of forty-five acres, from which the sample was taken, was sown the 20th of April, 1853; amount of seed, 125 lbs to the acre. This is believed to be a greater yield by at least forty bushels, than has heretofore been made public. Some very large potatoes and onions have been shown us from the Pajaro Valley; and we are assured that in the neighborhood of Santa Cruz and Soquel, many crops of potatoes are seriously injured by the worms.

CRIME.—The Recorder's Court and Police statistics exhibit a vast deal of petty and also far too much aggravated crime, as existing among us, notwithstanding all the efforts which are making to repress it, and the little excuse for it in our favored land. Its fountain source is Intemperance,—that foul monster which blights, blasts and *destroys* all who fall victims to its influence; and not until the traffic in intoxicating drinks is abolished, can crime be restrained.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.—A supply of elegant Annuals for 1854, and other illustrated books, of the most superb style of binding and getting up, have just been received by Messrs. Gihon & Butler.

THE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA will hold its next regular meeting in San Jose on Wednesday, 9 o'clock, A. M., November 9th. The sermon before the Association will be preached by Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, of San Francisco, on the evening of the same day.

J. H. WARREN, Register.

October 18, 1853.

MARRIED.

Oct. 11, James H. Predmore to Mrs. Sophronia Phillips, all of Placerville.

On the 5th Oct., H. G. Heald, of Mendocino, to Miss Sarah J. Smyth, of Sonora.

In this city, Oct. 11th, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, Alfred Wheeler, Esq., to Miss Sarah G. Pettis, youngest daughter of G. I. Hubert Sanders, Esq.

DIED.

At the Tehama House, on Sunday evening, at 10 o'clock, of fever, Mr. J. C. Dunn, late from Marysville.

In Sacramento, Oct. 4, Victor M. Sawyer, of the firm of Sawyer & Billings, after a lingering illness of 8 weeks, aged 38 years, formerly a resident on Pike River, Canada East.

On Humbug Creek, Oct. 1st, Mr. John T. Lynch, aged 32 years. Mr. L. was a native of Tennessee, but, previous to his departure for this country, lived in Pulaski county, Mo.

At Prairie City, October 13th, of small pox, —— Cheatem, formerly of Iowa, aged 22 years. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

In this city, Oct. 12th, of congestion of the brain, Mrs. Louisa A. Reed, wife of Mr. Samuel B. Reed, aged 25 years.

In Marysville, Oct. 11th, Mrs. Sylvia Dodge, wife of Francis M. Dodge, aged 31 years.

In Sonoma Valley, Oct. 1st, John Gilliland, aged 25 years, formerly of Quincy, Adams county, Ill.

In Sonoma, Oct. 3d, Franklin Sargeant, aged 24, of Massachusetts.

Places of Worship in San Francisco.

First Baptist Church.—Washington street, between Dupont and Stockton streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. B. Brierly Pastor, residence Jackson street three doors from Powell.

First Congregational Church.—Corner California and Dupont streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 1-2 p. m. T. Dwight Hunt Pastor, residence corner Mason and Vallejo streets.

First Presbyterian Church.—Stockton street, near Broadway. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p. m. Albert Williams Pastor, residence California street, above Dupont.

Howard Street Presbyterian Church.—Pappy Valley. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. S. H. Willey Pastor, residence Happy Valley, corner Second and Mellus streets.

Pine Street Baptist Church.—Pine street near Montgomery. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wm. Rollinson Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Powell street, near Washington. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. M. C. Briggs, Pastor, residence next door to the church.

Trinity Church.—Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Christopher B. Wyatt Rector, residence Happy Valley, Second street near Minnie.

Grace Church.—Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. Sunday School at 3 1-2 p. m. J. L. Ver Mehr Rector, residence Powell street, corner of Jackson.

Wesley Chapel.—Powell street, corner of Clay. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 9 1-2 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. Jesse Boring Pastor, residence Kearny street, near Pine.

Roman Catholic Church.—Vallejo street, between Stockton and Dupont. Morning Service in the English, French and Spanish Languages.

Spring Valley Chapel.—Service at 3 p. m. Preaching by Clergymen of the various denominations.

Seamen's Bethel.—Davis street, between Washington and Clay. Footwalk leading down Washington street to the Bethel. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. William Taylor S. P.

New Jerusalem Church.—Morning service held in the room of the Superior Court, City Hall building, at 11 a. m.

Greenwich Street Congregational Church.—Greenwich street, between Dupont and Stockton. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. William C. Pond Pastor, residence in the rear of the church.

Unitarian Church.—Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento. Service at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath School at 2 1-2 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Musical Hall, Bush Street, corner of Montgomery. Services at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. M. T. Scott Pastor.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

SECOND CONCERT
BY THE
Pacific Musical Troupe,
CONSISTING OF
MRS. LAURA A. JONES, MISS MARIA LEACH, MR. J. B. BEUTLER, and MR. J. CONNOR SMITH;
Assisted by—
MRS. H. LA REINTRIE, HERR MISKA HAUSER, AND THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
On Friday Evening, October 21st, 1853,
AT MUSICAL HALL,
Bush Street, near Montgomery.

Programme.

PART I.
1—Grand Sextello—"First Movement"—By Mayseder—for two Violins, two Violas, Violoncello, and Contra Basso.
2—Chorus—"Night's shade no longer"—from "Mose en Egitta." ....Rossini.
3—Ballad—"Annie Laurie." MISS M. LEACH.
4—Quartette—"Where art thou, beam of light," ....Bishop.
5—Song—"John Anderson, my Jo," ....Kozeluch. MRS. H. LA REINTRIE.
6—Chorus—"How bright and fair,"—From "William Tell," ....Rossini.

PART II.
1—Grand Sextello—"Second and Third Movements ....Mayseder.
2—Chorus—For male voices—"The Chapel," ....Kreutzer.
3—Duett—"Floravantes Singing Lesson," ....Horn. MRS. L. A. JONES and MR. J. CONNOR SMITH.
4—Violin Solo—"First Concert," ....De Beriot. HERR MISKA HAUSER.
5—Quartette—"Banish thy fears of to-morrow," ....Larney.
6—Song—"Come in," ....Rucken. MRS. L. A. JONES.
7—Chorus—"When the summer rain is over,"—from "Elisir d'Amour," ....Donizetti.

Tickets $2. Seats can be secured at Messrs. Atwill & Co.'s Music Store, 172 Washington-st; Lecount & Strong, Montgomery-st, and at the Hall.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. oc21-1t

COCHITUATE BATHS,
57 Sansome Street.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
oc21-3m MASON & McCOMBE.

W. A. & C. PALMER,
DEALERS IN EASTERN LUMBER,
oc21-tf Junction of California and Market streets.

SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL AT CONTRA COSTA.

THE spacious and comfortable house lately "the Washington Pavilion," on Broadway, in Oakland, has been procured and will be devoted exclusively to the use of a FAMILY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, under the superintendence and instruction of the Rev. HENRY DURANT, lately arrived from New York. It will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 6th day of June, instant, as the commencement of what is designed to be a permanent School. The beauty and salubrity of the spot, its accessible position on the Bay of San Francisco, its attractions as a place of residence for families; the wholesome shade and classic air of its ancient oaks, the taste of its increasing population, and the munificent regard to the cause of Education, manifested by the present proprietors of the soil, contribute to render this one of the most desirable situations in the State, for the proposed Institution.

The branches of study to be pursued, will comprise, besides those usually taught High Schools, the Latin, Greek, and, if desired, the French, German, and Spanish Languages.

The price for board, washing, domestic care and School Instruction will be $12 50 per week, payable monthly, in advance; for Tuition alone, $10.00 per month. Each boarder will provide his own chamber furniture.

The house stands on Broadway, direct from the landing, at the distance of about five minutes walk. The place may be reached from San Francisco, by the Kate Hayes, Capt. Edwards, from Pacific Wharf, in one hour, leaving at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 4 o'clock, P. M., and at 5½ P. M., returning the next morning.

For further particulars, apply to the Principal of the School, or to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed.

REV. T. D. HUNT, San Francisco;
REV. S. H. WILLEY, " "
REV. W. C. POND, " "
HON. JAMES WILSON, " "
EDWARD JONES, Esq., " "
MR GEORGE T. UPHAM, House G. B. Post & Co.
CAPT. E. KNIGHT, San Francisco.
CAPT. J. C. HOYT, " "
HENRY T. HEWITT, M. D., " "
HENRY P. COON, M. D., " "
ROBERT McMILLAN, M. D., " "
REV. J. A. BENTON, Sacramento City.
REV. E. CORWIN, San Jose.
SHERMAN DAY, Esq., San Jose.
REV. E. B. WALLSWORTH, Marysville.
REV. J. PIERPONT, Placerville.
REV. J. H. WARREN, NEVADA.
REV. J. G. HALE, Grass Valley.
REV. J. WOODS, Stockton.
REV. S. S. HARMON, Sonora.
REV. B. D. HENRY, Mokelumne Hill.
HON. AMOS B. CORWINE, American Consul, Panama.
REV. J. ROWELL, Panama.

GRAND AGRICULTURAL FAIR!
KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
That the Great Exhibition of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS of California will be held in this City, at the
SPLENDID HALL OF H. MEIGGS, Esq.
ON BUSH STREET,—IN OCTOBER.

Farmers, bring your "SHEAVES OF GRAIN," your noble specimens of the "VEGETABLE KINGDOM."
Gardners, bring your "FRUITS AND FLOWERS."
Dairymen, bring your "BUTTER AND CHEESE."
Millers, show us your "PURE FLOUR," from the fields of California.
Mechanics, give us the Pioneer of all Agricultural Labors, "THE PLOUGH."
And last but not least, Ladies, give us the beautiful in "ART," and let Falor and Pomona and Ceres speak from the canvass. Art and Nature are twin sisters in the beautiful things of earth; and if we have the co-operation of those to whom we now appeal, we shall rejoice, and the coming Exhibition shall indeed be worthy of California.
au26 6w WARREN & SON.

ALBERT GREEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 54 Long Wharf, one door East of Battery Street.
Freeman's Celebrated Boots, always to be found at this Establishment. sept2 3m

WHELAN'S
Agency and Intelligence Office,
No. 83 Long wharf, between Sansome and Battery streets, (first floor, opposite Winn's.)
MERCHANTS, Mechanics, Farmers, Contractors, Restaurant and Hotel Keepers supplied with help at the shortest notice, free of charge. Particular attention paid to furnishing private families with help. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Those wishing for help will please be particular in specifying the exact kind they require, and also the amount of wages, and they will be sent by the first conveyance. oc21-3m

H. C. MAGRAW. FRANK TILFORD.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office in Bolton & Barron's Buildings, entrance on Merchant street. oc21-3m

WORTHINGTON,
House, Sign, Ship, and Ornamental Painter;
Grainer, Gilder, Glazier, &c.
BRENHAM PLACE, PLAZA.
A splendid assortment of Plain and Ornamental Stained Glass. oc21-3m

CLARKE & TWITCHELL,
(Formerly A. R. McKenzie,)
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
124 Commercial Street,
(UP STAIRS, OVER McGLASHAN'S BOOK STORE.)
Between Leidesdorff and Sacramento streets.
Persons requiring help will be promptly supplied by applying at this store. oc21-3m

LADD'S PIONEER COAL YARD
44 BATTERY STREET, NEAR CALIFORNIA,
C. W. TAPPAN, Proprietor.
Every kind of Coal constantly on hand, and delivered to any part of the City, promptly to order.
aug28 Charcoal Always on Hand. 3m

CATECHISMS.
1000 WESTMINSTER Assembly's Shorter Catechisms: Brown's and ... For sale by MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, June 3. 168 Montgomery st.

Dentists, Physicians and Surgeons.

DRS. PEARSON & CRANE,
DENTISTS,
Having removed to their new suit of rooms, 193 Clay st. Private entrance first door below Kearny. Being prepared to manufacture block teeth, we invite those requiring artificial ones to give us a call, and all others wishing dental operations WELL performed, and willing to pay a liberal fee.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. jy13m.

H. AUSTIN. L. M. DORWIN.
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SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS.
Office—172 Washington Street, (over Atwill's Music Store.) San Francisco. ap15tf

DENTISTRY.
DR. GALEN BURDELL
continues to operate on the TEETH, at his old stand, 205 Clay street, opposite the Plaza.
oc21-3m

CHARLES W. BRINK, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
(Late Demonstrator of Anatomy in Philadelphia.)
Northeast corner of Washington and Stockton streets, San Francisco.
Office Hours—From 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M.; and from 1 to 4, P. M.
oc21 tf

I. ROWELL, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
32 Kearny Street, between California and Sacramento Streets
sept San Francisco. 1m.

THE. ARTAUD,
(from Paris,)
SURGEON DENTIST,
151 Commercial street—Opposite the Arcade—(Up stairs.)
sept. 16, 1853. 1m

R. COLE, C. G. FINNEY.
COLE & FINNEY,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
j14tf Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, San Francisco.

DR. G. G. HAYDEN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
dec10 Over the new Post Office, San Francisco. tf

DR. A. O. BRADLEY,
PHYSICIAN ANN SURGEON,
(LATE OF NEW ORLEANS.)
Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, up stairs ap15tf

BENJAMIN B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE,
Washington street, third door above Dupont, San Francisco.
Feb. 13. a20

DR. N. THURSTON'S
OFFICE, AT THE PACIFIC TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
E. HYDE & CO'S
No. 89 PACIFIC STREET between SANSOME and BATTERY.
Aug. 12. San Fancisco.

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C. S. TRIPLER, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Army;
Residence cor. Bush and Sansome streets.
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
Office—Cor. Bush and Sansome Streets.
H. S. HEWIT, M. D.,
Residence No. 4 Union Hotel. my21tf

MRS. E. J. HALL, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHESS.
SUCCESS WARRANTED in the cure of diseases peculiar to woman. Mrs. H. has had much experience in the treatment of diseases incident to children.
Residence, Montgomery Street, West-side, between Pacific and Broadway. sept2 tf

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J. D. HUNT & CO.
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HARDWARE AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
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IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin and Zinc.
No. 141 Front Street near Jackson,
sept9 San Francisco. tf

PACIFIC IRON FOUNDRY,
HINCKLEY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MILL, STEAM ENGINE AND QUARTZ PULVERIZING MACHINERY,
and Iron Castings of every description.
First Street, between Mission and Howard,
San Francisco. a1 tf

EDW. KRUSE. JULIUS EULER
KRUSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Front Street near California,
aug26 San Francisco. 1m

WILLIAM H. STOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 4, MAYNARD'S FIRE PROOF STORES,
California Street, San Francisco.
N. B. W. H. S., makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of Merchandise for sale on consignment. He respectfully tenders his services to any persons who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of merchandise or other property, or for making investments. jy23 tf

NICHOLS, PARKER & CO.
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sept9 San Francisco. m6

FLINT, PEABODY & CO.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cor. of Broadway and Front Sts., head of Broadway Wharf,
aug20tf San Francisco, California.

CHARLES CAMPBELL. W. B. HANSBROUGH.
CAMPBELL & HANSBROUGH,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 28 Clay Street Wharf. Commercial Row,
San Francisco.
sept9 Cash Advances made on Consignments 3m

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Corner of California and Front Streets,
aug20 San Francisco.

JAS B. ROBERTS, W. C. McNISH.
JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 111 Battery street, next door to corner of Merchant st., dc3 in Crosby & Dibble's Brick Building. tf

JAMES STUART,
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CENTRAL WHARF, CORNER OF BATTERY STREET,
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Chains, Anchors, Lines, Twines, Nails, Spikes, Oars, Blocks, Cordage, Canvass, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Mess Beef, Mess Pork, Pilot Bread, Navy Bread. a8 tf

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Fruits, Nuts, &c.
SOLE AGENCY FOR WELLS & PROVOST'S, (N. Y.,)
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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office in the United States District Court Building, corner of Montgomery and Merchant Sts. jel0tf

JAS. B. TOWNSEND,
(Late of St. Louis, Mo.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, corner of Montgomery and Merchant Streets, Nagle's Building, 2d Story,
sept9 1m San Francisco, Cal.

ALLEN & BLOOMER,
(LATE BUCKLEY & BLOOMER,)
HOUSE, SHIP, STEAMBOAT AND SIGN PAINTING,
142 CLAY STREET, OPPOSITE LEIDESDORFF.
Gilding, Graining, Glazing and Marbling done to order. Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. for sale. au26 3m

HAYES & LYNDALL,
DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &C.,
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Chronometers and Watches of every description repaired.
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LORD & WEBB,
STATIONERY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
166 Clay Street, between Sansome and Battery,
Sept. 2. tf San Francisco.

MRS. M. W. BELL,
FANCY STORE,
DRESS MAKING AND MILLINERY,
GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 113 Kearny street, third door above California street, San Francisco.

Furniture Dealers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
RICH AND SPLENDID
FURNITURE
Of all descriptions: BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., Recently received per Clipper Ships, and now opened for inspection at the Depot of
HOWES & CO.,
No. 180 Montgomery Street,
2 doors from Genella's Crockery Store, near Jackson Street.
Messrs HOWES & CO
Would give notice to their customers and the public generally that they have now on hand and will sell at the
Lowest Rates for Cash
A great variety FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDS, &c., &c. consisting in part as follows:
PARLOR SETS—Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut in Plush, Brocatelle and hair.
CHAMBER SETS—with and without marble tops.
SOFAS—of every style, in Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut.
LOUNGES—of various patterns.
BUREAUS—with or without marble tops.
SECRETARIES—of every style.
OFFICE DESKS— do do.
ROCKING CHAIRS—stuffed in Hair, Plush, and Brocatelle, and with cane and wood seats.
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PARLOR do do do do.
DINING do cane and wood seat.
OFFICE do do do do.
CHILDREN'S CHAIRS—high dining and rocking.
NURSE do in hair and cane,
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BEDSTEADS—various kinds.
TABLES—Centre, Card, and Dining, in Mahogany and Black Walnut.
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SIDEBOARDS.
TABLES—Reading, Toilet, and Work Tables.
WARDROBES—Mahogany and Pine.
CLOCKS, of various patterns;
SETTEES, cane and wood;
Towel Stands, night stands and table desks;
Children's Cribs, trundle beds, toy bedsteads, &c. for children's use;
PILLOWS—BOLSTERS—Feather and hair.
FEATHER BEDS—and Feathers by the lb.
Counterpanes, Comforters, Blankets, and Pillow Slips.
Wool and Jute Mats, Dusters, Brushes, &c.; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
Our Goods are purchased by a resident partner in the Eastern States, and we feel confident that no concern can UNDERSELL US, or offer greater inducements to wholesale and retail purchasers.
Families, Landlords and Dealers, will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves, to give them PERFECT SATISFACTION both in Quality and Price.
HOWES & CO., 180 Montgomery St.,
2 doors from Genella's Crockery Store.
San Francisco, April 25, 1853.

GRAVES & PORTINGTON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, &C.
No. 133 CALIFORNIA St., just below Montgomery,
Aug 12 San Francisco. tf

W. J. SILVER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEDS, MATTRESSES AND FURNITURE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
149 Sacramento Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
W. J. SILVER, H. CARRISON. SAN FRANCISCO,
N. B. Hair, Moss, Feathers &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms.



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MUSIC AND FANCY GOODS STORE,
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Toys! Toys! Toys!
PIANO FORTES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS &c.
oc21-tf WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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BRYANT & CO.'S
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
AND HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
CORNER OF FRONT AND SACRAMENTO STS.
Have on hand and offer for sale—
HALL'S 8-horse Improved Threshers and Separators, with the new Straw Carrier and Separating Cylinder;
PITT'S do do do
GRANT'S FANNING MILLS 2x3 4x6;
IMPROVED HAY PRESSES—Hand and horse;
POWER HAY SCALES—of 20 tons draft;
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES—With or without wheels;
McCORMICK'S REAPERS—With the latest improvements;
MANNA'S Reaping and Mowing Machines;
FARM WAGONS and Carts;
Straw Cutters and Sickles;
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Hay Knives, ass'd lengths;
Ox Yokes, of every description;
Plows, a full and complete assortment;
Extra Plow Points, of all the various makes;
Wagon Axles, of superior quality, ass'd 1½x4 in;
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Cast Steel, a complete assortment;
Halter, Trace, Ox and Log Chains;
Churns—thermometer and other kinds;
Grain and Scoop Shovels;
Noyes's, Brown's and Barrow's Grist Mills;
French Burr Mill Stones, ass'd sizes, to 48 in;
One Flouring Mill, 2 run 48 in stone, with water wheel complete;
Bark, Malt and Sugar Mills;
Iron Wire for baleing hay;
Baleing Rope for do;
SMITH'S TOOLS—
Genuine mouse hole Anvils;
Am cast steel do;
Bellows of every size;
Tongs, every description;
Tire Irons;
Hand and Sledge Hammers;
Solid C. S. do;
Borax;
Horse Rasps, bevel'd edge toug'd, &c. &c;
Brass Box Vices—solid box;
COOPERS' TOOLS—Every description;
do do In sets complete;
CARPENTERS' TOOLS—
Spear & Jackson's hand, panel and rip 8in Saws;
Hoe & Co's mill, Cut and Pit Saws;
Rowland's do do;
Circular Saws, assorted from 4 to 60 inches;
Circular Saw Mills, complete;
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Cooper's Planes and Adzes;
Best quality patent leather Belting, every size, Lace Leather;
Cauldron's and Hollow Ware;
Bar Lead and Shot;
Hazard's and Duponts sporting and blasting Powder;
Ames's long and short handled c s Shovels;
Field's Gay's Rowland's King's do;
S W Collins's light Picks;
do heavy do;
do handled Axes;
do do Sledges;
do do Stone Sledges;
do do Broad Axes, assorted patterns;
Hunt's handled Axes;
Sluice Rakes, Forks and Hoes;
Steel and Iron Crowbars;
Klota Bars;
Tom Iron, assorted widths and numbers;
Manila Rope, assorted sizes;
do Packing Lines;
Cotton do;
Lifting and Force Pumps;
Rotary and Chain do;
Also, a full and complete assortment of shelf and heavy Hardware; Flour, Garden and Field Seeds.
July 15, 1853. 1w

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BRICK WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Represented by
WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 178 Broadway, New York.
REFER TO
Henry Dwight, Jr., Esq.,
Messrs. Cyrus W. Field & Co.,
" Delapierre, Baldwin & Co. } New York.
John W. Quincy, Esq.,
Messrs. A. B. Allen & Co. aug1

AILANTHUS, OR TREE OF HEAVEN.
SEEDS of this beautiful shade tree:—
LOCUST SEED:—
ONION SEED:—
WATER MELON SEED, a new and superior variety.
TOBACCO SEED:—
CELERY SEED for sale on Commission by
COIT & BEALS,
corner of Clay and Battery Streets. aug11

ATTENTION FARMERS, AND THRESHERS.
The celebrated Rochester Threshing Machines, Manufactured by Pitts & Hall, with separator attached, and double pinion, eight horse power. These unrivaled machines took the premium at the New York Fair of 1852.
The above machines were manufactured expressly for this market, with duplicate parts, so that they can be readily repaired by a person who has had a long experience in the manufacture of such machines, whose services can be procured either for starting or repairing the same by application to BRYANT & CO., where said machines are for sale, to arrive.
BRYANT & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse, corner of Front and Sacramento Streets.
N. B. Ketchum & Manna's Mowing Machines and McCormick & Haney's Reapers for sale. ap 15

MAMMOTH TREE.
THIS GIANT OF THE FOREST, grew near the head waters of the Stanislaus and San Antonia rivers, in Calaveras county. Its dimensions were
92 feet in Height and 96 feet in Circumference at the at the base—3,000 years Old.
Sections of the bark have been set up so that the natural shape and size of the Tree can be seen, together with a transverse section of the Timber.
Exhibition on Bush street, next to the Musical Hall, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.
Admission $0 50
Children under 12 years of age, half price.
Every attention shown to Ladies and Children.
sept. 16, 1853. tf

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamp.
A SPLENDID assortment of the above celebrated Lamps, for sale by
GEO. DIETZ & CO.,
Merchant street, between Montgomery and Sansome sts.
BURNING FLUID delivered daily from our carts in all parts of the city.
... tf

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PIONEER BOOKSTORE.
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
168 Montgomery Street,
HAVE just received per recent arrivals a large and select stock of Standard, School, and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles, comprising the most complete and varied assortment in the State, consisting in part of—

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Spellers—Sanders', McGuffey's, Town's, Webster's.
Readers—Sanders', McGuffey's, Parker's, Porter's, Town's, Swan's.
Grammars—Murray's, Weld's, Kirkham's, Smith's, Brown's, Greene's, Clark's, and Jaudon's.
Arithmetics—Emerson's series, Colburn's, Adams', Ray's, Thomson's, Davis' series, Pike's, Smith's, Davis' Calculus, Legendre, Bourdon, Algebra, Shades and Shadows, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Hackley's Algebra, &c., &c.
Geographies, Atlases, &c—Mitchell's series, Smith's, Olney's, Morse's, Parley's, Woodbridge's, Mitchell's Ancient Atlas, Mitchell's Universal Atlas, Johnston's National Atlas and General Geography, (Edinburgh edition;) Morse's North American Atlas, &c., &c.
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The Sandwich Islands as they were and are.

BY THE REV. T. DWIGHT HUNT.

NUMBER FIVE.

MISSIONARY LABOR, TRIALS, AND RESULTS, FROM THE CONVERSION OF KAAHUMANU TO THE "GREAT REVIVAL" COMMENCING IN 1837.

Christianity first became popular at the Islands during the regency of Kaahumanu. Her example, emulated by nearly all the chiefs, gave to the new faith a rapid currency among the common people.

But Christianity was better known among them as the religion of the chiefs than the religion of Christ. It was more associated in their minds as the religion of civilized and powerful nations beyond the waters, than as the religion of Heaven.

They had indeed heard of the strict morality of the true religion; they had seen its results in the changed lives of some of their rulers, they had witnessed it in the lives of their teachers. But its purity was not the light in which at that time it most forcibly presented itself to their minds. They viewed it as the religion of England and America.

BRITISH FRIGATE BLONDE.

This kind of recommendation was greatly strengthened by an event which in 1825 deeply moved the heart of the nation. That event was the visit of the British Frigate "Blonde" under command of Lord Byron.

That Frigate bore precious freight. It brought back to the people the bodies of their king and queen who had died while on a visit to England. It was an occasion of universal lamentation. From the shore to the mountains the loud and piteous wailing rent the heavens. But it suddenly ceased. A missionary stood on the beach to welcome the survivors of the royal train, and amid the general wailing proposed to offer prayer. Silence at once ensued. "Where shall we pray?" asked one of the returned chiefs; and these were the first words uttered by the company as they again trod their native shores.

BURIAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN.

The royal couple received a Christian burial. The contrast between their burial and that of their father, the Conqueror, was impressive. Had not Christianity already taken a strong hold on the national mind, the old abominations would most naturally and certainly have been revived. But the first burst of wailing that broke rapidly and loudly over the group was all of the ancient habits then revived. No angry gods asked for blood. No terrified people fled from the altar for their lives. No fearful tabu tied the canoe to the shore, and shut the doors of the hamlet to the silence and darkness of the tomb. But chiefs and people bowed together in the house of prayer. With deep solemnity and perfect order, yet with all the pomp becoming the rank of the dead, a procession of all nations there represented followed the bier from the temple of Jehovah to the sepulchre of kings.

An event followed this burial, which, to whatever cause it may be attributed, furnished gratifying evidence of the advance of the nation. That event was the peaceful succession of the brother of the late king to the throne. Before leaving for England, Liholiho, being without children, had made that brother his heir. In old times that appointment would have been contested. Rival chiefs would have fought for it. Tribes before friendly would have burned each other's villages, and shed each others blood. But now, a council of chiefs confirmed the will of the late king, and quietly, and unanimously settled the succession on his heir. This was owing in part, perhaps, to the visit of the "Blonde."

BYRON AND THE RETURNED CHIEFS.

But the chief benefit conferred by Lord Byron on the nation was his commendation of the American Mission. Moreover, the impressions made on the mind of the survivors of the royal party while in England, were of the most captivating character. While in England they had only seen Christianity in its greatness and magnificence. They had visited cathedrals. They had been awed at the richness and massiveness of St. Paul's. They had admired the splendor of Christian palaces and courts. They were therefore full of enthusiasm towards the Christian religion.

This feeling they easily communicated to their astonished countrymen. In churches, in groves, in yards, and private houses, and on the shore they delighted assembled natives with their stories of Christian magnificence. Christianity was thus held up in a very different light from that usually presented by the Missionaries. They preached a cross, advocated the pure and useful life of Christ, and taught the nation that by righteousness only they could be exalted.

Boki, Governor of the Island of Oahu, who had accompanied the king, preached a crown, a palace, a cathedral, and a man-of-war! He and his companions advocated Christianity as the religion that would enable the Hawaiians also to glitter and thunder around the world, in such forms of luxury, wealth, and power! But such representations did some good. The people were impressed with *great* ideas of Christianity. That impression held them to its forms till they were eventually taught more of its spirit.

So enviable was the name Lord Byron left behind him that the nation gratefully gave it to the most beautiful Bay in all the group.

WHALE SHIP DANIEL.

Far different was the impression made during the same year by the Captain of a whale-ship of the same great nation. His name was *Buckle*, of the ship *Daniel*. He arrived off Lahaina, on the Island of Maui, in October. He had been there before. He loved to go there. He and his crew had always reveled there and they now expected a renewal of their excesses. But, during their absence the law against the boarding of ships by native women had been put into execution, and for the first time the deck of their vessel was empty! It surprised them. It enraged them. They awaited awhile, looking angrily at each other, and then ashore. At length they suspected the cause. Then they cursed the missionaries, and shaking their fist toward the shore swore revenge.

They came to their resolution immediately. Missionary or no missionary, chief or no chief, law or no law, they *would* enjoy the liberties of former years. They would use violence, if necessary, to accomplish their purpose. Accordingly, they went to the house of the resident missionary, armed with knives and clubs, and bearing a black flag. They broke in violently upon the unprotected family, and with threats demanded the repeal of the obnoxious law. But they raged in vain. The missionary was firm and fearless. He bared his breast to them, telling them he could cheerfully die; but to persuade the chief to repeal the law protecting public chastity *he could not!* His wife, too, in feeble health, and surrounded by her helpless children, stood bravely by him, to share his fate. The mob was cowered before such courage. They left, but not, however, without threats of future vengeance. The law stood, and for the first time lust went away ungratified, to vent its rage on the heaving ocean!

UNITED STATES SHIP DOLPHIN.

This was but the beginning of similar scenes. That odious law was the signal for war. Even the United States Navy was disgraced by engaging in it. Early in 1826 the United States Schooner "Dolphin" arrived at Honolulu. Her Commander, *Lieut. John Percival* (a name infamous in the Pacific,) soon expressed his disapprobation of the law. His first act was to release four women then in custody for its violation. At every interview with the chiefs he threatened violence to the missionaries, to whose influence he imputed the law. After raging and threatening four months, a confederacy was formed with some foreign residents on shore, to storm the [illegible] the law. The time they [illegible] during the afternoon service on [illegible]. Just as services were opening a company of seamen from the Dolphin entered the house and demanded the repeal of the law. Being repulsed by the natives, they then joined a reinforcement from the ship, and directed their course to the house of the missionary. The missionary hastened to the protection of his family. Barely escaping with his life, he repaid their violence by rescuing one of the assailants who would otherwise have been slain by the indignant populace.

Having failed in this mean way to accomplish his purpose, this shameless Percival then plainly told the chiefs that he would not leave the Islands till they had repealed the law. The guns of the armed Schooner frightened some of the chiefs into a tacit consent. And as the first boat-load of females went off from the shore a shout rung through the fleet, such as demons might raise over the resurrection of Sodom!

That one sinner destroyed much good. It may easily be imagined how vice, once more made rampant, conflicted with the progress of the missionary work.

UNITED STATES SLOOP PEACOCK.

But the triumph of the wicked was short. The arrival of the United States Sloop of war Peacock, five months after, redeemed the character of the American Navy, and covered the enemies of the mission with shame. Her Commander, *Capt. Thomas Ap. Catesby Jones*, heard of the doings of the Dolphin. These were accompanied by the most slanderous reports concerning the mission. For once the missionaries condescended to notice the scandal. They prepared a circular and challenged their enemies to a public examination. A meeting was agreed upon, to be held in the presence of the Commander and officers of the ships of war. The parties met. On the one hand was the English Consul, *Richard Charlton*, (acknowledged to be a most notorious liar,) sustained by some of the most wealthy and influential merchants and shipmasters. On the other hand were a few plainly clad and unpretending men, waiting to be tried at their own request by their enemies, who sustained on this occasion (according to Capt. Jones' own account) the fourfold relation of prosecutor, witness, jury, and judge! And yet, asks Capt. Jones, in his published account of this meeting (Jarves' History p. 271.) "What was the issue of this great trial? The *most perfect full, complete and triumphant victory* for the missionaries that could have been asked by their most devoted friends. Not one *jot* or *tittle*, not one *iota* derogatory to their character as *men*, or as ministers of the gospel of the strictest order, or as missionaries, could be made to appear *by the united efforts of all* who conspired against them."

The meeting broke up in confusion. The result was the same as would now follow any candid examination of the slanders still circulating on ship and on shore.

PAPAL MISSION.

The year 1827 was made memorable by the arrival of the *Roman Catholic Mission*. The priests were landed in *direct violation* of the command of the king and chiefs. The chiefs were satisfied with their present teachers, and wished no others to divide the people. Moreover, they wished not the *revival of image and picture worship*, which they had learned was taught by the new teachers. They, therefore, opposed it as idolatry, and subsequently persecuted its followers, under the old law that forbade heathenish practices.

As many falsehoods have been put in circulation concerning the part the Protestant missionaries took in these transactions, it would be interesting and profitable to discuss the subject at length. But as this would be impracticable in these lectures, I simply say that they bore no culpable part in them. On the contrary they opposed their persecution and expostulated with the chiefs for their severity. In some instances they furnished the priests with books to facilitate their acquisition of the language. The only opposition that they instituted against them was from their pulpits, where, like true and earnest defenders of the faith, they put chiefs and people on their guard against the false doctrines and idolatrous practices of the Roman Church.

This year also, the law instituting *Christian marriage* was first promulgated and enforced.

The year 1828 was one of comparative quiet; The only novel feature was the partial occupancy of the field by the Roman priests. They were few in number, and necessarily confined their labors to few places. Their success was at first very limited. Protestant schools and churches, however, steadily increased.

FOREIGN OPPOSITION.

In 1829 the storm of foreign opposition that had lulled for a time, again descended more powerfully than before. Two things especially contributed to this result. The first was the return to the Islands of accounts, written by the missionaries, of the outrages committed by the whale ship at Lahaina and the war ships at Honolulu. On reading in public prints the exposure of their abominations, the anger of the guilty perpetrators and abettors kindled into rage. They at once endeavored to secure the banishment of the reporters. They even prevailed on the chiefs to hold a council in case of one against whom the most bitter complaint was made. But the council resulted, as usual, in the defeat of the wicked. Alas! for the poor revelers of the Pacific: it was now certain that they had no hiding place. No longer, even in the bosom of the great ocean, could they conceal their sin and shame. They might stamp, and curse, and swear revenge, but they could not frighten, nor banish, nor slay the upright men who fearlessly stood in the way of their indulgence.

The other event which still more roused the ire and strengthened the opposition of foreigners, was the *extension of the laws of the kingdom over foreigners as well as natives.* Previously only natives were punishable, except in case of murder and theft. But now the chiefs felt able to take one step more. And the fearlessly took it. But it cost them a struggle. Foreigners who had hitherto enjoyed comparative freedom, could not and determined they would not come under a law punishing their chosen sins.

How long the moral courage of the chiefs would have withstood the force of foreign consuls, captains, merchants, and sailors, it is difficult to judge, had not the countenance of a powerful government soon sustained them. Just when Charlton was bullying the loudest, threatening the vengeance of Great Brittain, because he and his mates could not run loose and wild as before, the United States Sloop of war Vincennes, under command of Capt. Finch, arrived, bringing presents and a letter to the king from the President and government of the great Republic. That letter congratulated the chiefs and people on the introduction of Christianity, and recommended their earnest attention to "the religion of the Bible." It also added this timely clause. "The President also anxiously hopes that peace and kindness and justice will pervail between your people and those citizens of the United States, who visit your Islands, and that the regulations of your government will be such as to *force them upon all*. Our citizens who violate your laws, or interfere with your regulations, violate at the same time their duty to their own government and country, and *merit censure and punishment*." By such a letter the chiefs were strengthened in their former resolution. They determined, therefore, to enforce their laws. The foreigners when they saw their plans so set at nought, vented their rage in a protest to the American Government the folly of which was afterwards fully and triumphantly exposed by the Commander of the Vincennes.

The whole conduct of Capt. Finch, the advice he gave, and the steps he took, advanced perceptibly the interests of the American mission, and the American nation at the Islands.

An event of another character now removed an obstacle that threatened to be formidable.

AN OBSTACLE REMOVED.

Boki, a high chief, and Governor of Oahu, became disaffected, and linked the name and influence of himself and his party to the growing cause of Rome. His conduct and bearing became suspicious. His plans were rebellious and revolutionary. He found ready allies in the Roman Priests who had from the first defied the government. But before any overt act of revolt had been committed, Boki joined an expedition to a distant group of Islands to obtain Sandal wood. His debts pressed him, and he sought this mode of paying them. In the absence of Kaahumanu he hastily fitted out two government vessels, and with four hundred natives and ten foreigners set sail. It was the last of Boki. His fate is uuknown. In this providential manner a powerful enemy was removed whose history would otherwise have been traced in disaster and blood.

PERSECUTION.

The same year also, active *persecutions were commenced against the papists.* No lives, however, were taken. Even the severities charged on the chiefs were greatly exaggerated. It was the mildest form of persecution ever instituted by one party over another. But even that was unjustifiable. It was no part of the religion they had been taught. It was simply and wholly an old notion which truth and time had not yet eradicated from their minds. Moral suasion was a thing unknown to the ancient faith, and the chiefs were slow to believe it was not right to rule in Church as well as State.

This persecution the American Mission opposed. But their united remonstrance did not put an end to the forcible measures of the chiefs.

PERIL.

The year 1830 was one of general prosperity throughout the group. It was nevertheless one of great peril to Honolulu. For in May, Kaahumanu the Regent, and the young king left Oahu and spent nearly a year on the Islands of Maui and Hawaii. This was too good an opportunity for the disaffected natives and dissolute foreigners to lose. They, therefore, made the most of it. With Liliha at their head, who was the wife of Boki, (but who by feigning before the Regent to be very pious had managed to succeed her husband in the governorship of the Island) they matured a conspiracy against the government. In this conspiracy the renowned Charlton acted a conspicuous part. The laws against immorality, gambling &c. were left unexecuted. Tippling shops were opened on every street. Drunken men and women reeled everywhere. At the same time unaccountable preparations for war were progressing by secret orders from the treacherous governess. These naturally produced alarm among chiefs and people.

But Kaahumanu was not idle. At the proper time she struck the blow. It was effectual. She appointed her own brother, a chief of great energy of character to the office of governor, in place of Liliha the traitor. He immediately left for the scene of growing insurrection. Landing troops unseen, and unexpectedly seizing the fort and ammunition, he surprized and broke up the faction. He at once established an armed police in the streets of Honolulu, broke up the tippling and gambling houses, and without fear or favor reinforced the laws suppressing immorality. Nor did he allow evasions of the law. He permitted no selling of coffee in order to give away rum! He would not even permit foreigners to sell liquor to one another.

To a petition to grant this last privilege, his reply was remarkable. It was worthy of rulers in older Christian lands, and of a later date in the temperance reform. Said he, "*To horses, cattle, and hogs you may sell rum; but to real men you must not, on these shores!*" Kuakini usually called Gov. Adams, bears the palm from Neal Dow, as the originator of the Maine law!

The result was the immediate formation of a National Temperance Society. A thousand names were at once subscribed to the total abstinence pledge. Immediate measures were also taken to extend the Society throughout the Islands, an effort that proved eminently useful in after years. Good thus came from evil, and constituted the event another of those many instances in which the wrath of the enemies of the mission was made to praise God.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

But had this same Governor been as well convinced on the subject of religious toleration as on the subject of temperance, he would not have taken one other step which resulted in the expulsion of the Roman Priests from the Islands. This occurred in 1831.

After removing all of Liliha's party from office, he peremptorily ordered the priests to leave the Islands. They were suspected by the chiefs to be in league with Liliha—as they had been with Boki, her husband. It was, therefore, deemed right and prudent to order their departure. Three months were given them in which to leave. Eight months elapsed before they left. Then after much duplicity on their part to evade the edict, and many intrigues of certain foreigners to detain them longer, the government fitted out a vessel at an expense of $4000. and landed them safely on the shores of California.

The banishment of those priests has often been charged on the American Mission. But the charge is false. Both the mission and the government have always denied it, while not the bitterest enemy has been able to prove it. The priests were sent away for the following reasons only. They landed at first without permission. They had remained year after year in defiance of government orders to depart. They had taught the worship of images which was a violation of the law suppressing idolatry. They had opposed the schools adopted by the chiefs, and forbidden the people to attend them. Moreover they had identified themselves with a rebellious party, and were intimate and friendly with the vile Charlton and his beastly associates. They were suspicious men. The chiefs fearing, therefore, that the same results would follow their success at the Islands which they heard had followed in other countries where they had gained supremacy, asked them to leave. Not succeeding by a request, they at last forcibly, though kindly, sent them away. From all participation in their banishment the government have always exonorated the American Mission. If the missionaries instructed the chiefs concerning the persecuting character of the church of Rome, it was only to fortify their minds against embracing that faith. It was never to secure the banishment of the priests. They only did what is constantly done by Protestant ministers both in England and the United States.

HIGH SCHOOL.

During the same year the Mission established *a High School* for the education of teachers and preachers for the several Islands. Common schools also were extended to embrace more of the children of the Nation.

DEATH OF KAAHUMANU.

The year 1832 was made memorable by the *death of the great and good Kaahumanu.* This occurred on the 5th of June. She had lived to welcome the *fourth* reinforcement to the Mission. She died to strengthen their faith by a triumphant Christian death. The Mission and Nation mourned as for a mother. All loved her. Not even a foreigner doubted her piety. None could fill her place. A central pillar had been removed, and the edifice it had so powerfully sustained trembled. But it did not fall.

THE REACTION.

The reverse that followed was expected. It was most disastrous in 1833. The young king who had been always inclined to habits the most unpromising, but who had been kept in check by Kaahumanu, now broke over all barriers. He disregarded all restrictions on public immorality. Natives followed his example and plunged into every excess. The wicked foreigners who had plotted this disaster, exulted. They boasted openly that the missionaries would soon be banished. Schools were nearly deserted. Many native teachers relapsed into sin. Congregations on the Sabbath were greatly reduced. Several churches were burned. In a few places heathen rites were again revived. Grogshops and distilleries again introduced riot, debauchery, and death.

But Satan ran mad and went too far too soon. His folly soon numbered the days of his rule. Even the young king was alarmed. So that at a meeting of the chiefs, when it was expected that he would select an abandoned woman as his Regent during his minority, he most unexpectedly turned towards the pious KINAU, whom Kaahumanu had appointed, and confirmed her in the royal office! Shame hung its head, vice trembled, effrontery fled. The conspiracies of the wicked were at an end!

When asked why he had changed his purpose, the young Prince made this significant reply, "*Very strong is the kingdom of God.*" Yes, God had, as often before, *turned the heart of a king*, "as the rivers of water are turned."

The very reverses, of which the youthful king was the author had proved its strength. For while multitudes by their imitation of his example proved that their religion rose or fell with the chiefs, yet great numbers displayed by their firmness a religious feeling worthy of true Christians. When the first shock of the revulsion was over, the congregations increased again. For religion had already sent its roots too deep into the heart of the nation to be prostrated by the blast that shook its branches.

RECOVERY, PROGRESS, AND RESULTS.

That year of reverses was relieved by a new sign of promise. The friends of religion on ship and on shore welcomed at Honolulu the Rev. John Diell, the *first Seamen's Chaplain* sent into the Pacific. He arrived in the spring, and as early as November, he dedicated in the very heart of the prevailing iniquity a chapel for the foreign worship of God. He also opened reading rooms for officers and seamen. The missionaries at Lahaina also did the same at that Port.

In 1834 the *first Newspaper* was published at the Islands. It was edited and printed at the High School and was called "*The Hawaiian Luminary.*" Little else, however, was done this year than to recover from the disasters of the year before. It is worth recording that before its close Ship Masters petitioned the government for temperance laws, to protect their seamen.

The year 1835 was marked by an event that tested the fearless integrity of the Mission. The *Princess, the sister* of the king *was excommunicated from the church.* It was one instance of many that illustrated the bold impartiality with which the Mission performed their work.

The year 1836, like the preceeding, was one of quiet progress, the only new feature being, the *introduction of spinning, weaving and knitting*, as an experiment in female education.

There were now three thousand subscribers to the native Newspaper. There had been printed 11,000,000 pages, 10,500 volumes, and 36,000 pamphlets. There had been six reinforcements to the Mission. There were seventeen preaching stations. There were one thousand church members, and fourteen thousand hearers. There were nine hundred schools. The great crises had passed. The Mission was established independent of the chiefs.

Dawn.

Throw up the window. 'Tis a morn for life
In its most subtle luxury. The air
Is like a breathing from the rarer world;
And the south wind seems liquid, it o'er steals
My bosom and my brow so bathingly!
It has come over gardens, and the flowers
That kiss'd it are betray'd; for, as it parts
With its invisible fingers my loose hair,
I know it has been trifling with the rose,
And stooping to violet. There is joy
For all of God's creatures in it. The wet leaves
Are stirring at its touch, and birds are singing,
As if to breathe were music; and the grass
Sends up its modest color with the dew,
Like the small tribute of humanity—
Lovely indeed is morning! I have drunk
Its fragrance and its freshness, and have felt
Its delicate touch, and 'tis a kindlier thing

Propensities and habits of Lions.

One of the most striking things connected with the lion is his voice, which is extremely grand and peculiarly striking. It consists at times of a low deep moaning, repeated five or six times, ending in faintly audible sighs; at other times he startles the forest with loud, deep-toned, solemn roars, repeated five or six times in quick succession, each increasing in loudness to the third and fourth, when his voice dies away in five or six low muffled sounds, very much resembling distant thunder. At times, and not unfrequently, a troop may be heard in concert, one assuming the lead, and two, three, or four more singing a catch. Like our Scottish stags, they roar loudest in cold, frosty nights; but on no occasions are their voices to be heard in such perfection, or so intensely powerful, as when two or three strange troops of lions approach a fountain to drink at the same time. When this occurs, every member of each troop sound a bold roar of defiance at the opposite parties; and when one roars, all roar together, and each seems to vie with his comrades in the intensity and power of his voice. The power and grandeur of those nocturnal forest concerts is inconceivably striking and pleasing to the hunter's ear. The effect is greatly enhanced when the hearer happens to be situated in the depths of the forest at the dead hour of midnight, unaccompanied by any attendant, ansconced within twenty yards of the fountain which the surrounding troop of lions are approaching. Such has been my situation many scores of times; and though I am allowed to have a tolerably good taste for music, I consider the catches which I am regaled with, as the sweetest and most natural I ever heard.

As a general rule, lions roar during the night; their sighing mones commencing as the shades of evening envelope the forest, and continuing at intervals during the night. In distant and secluded regions, I have constantly heard them roaring loudly late as 9 or 10 o'clock on a bright, sunny morning. In hazy and rainy weather, they are to be heard at every hour in the day, but their roar is subdued. It often happens that when two strange male lions meet at a fountain a terrible combat ensues, which not unfrequently ends in the death of one of them. The habits of the lion are strictly nocturnal; during the day he lies concealed beneath the shade of some low bushy tree or wide spreading bush, within the level forest, or on the mountain side. He is also partial to lofty reeds or fields of long, rank yellow grass, occurring in lowly valleys. When he is successful in his catch, and has secured his prey, he does not roar much that night, only uttering occasionaly a few low moans; that is, provided no intruders approach him, otherwise the case would be very different.

I remarked a fact connected with the lion's hour of drinking peculiar to themselves; they seemed unwilling to visit the fountains with good moonlight. Thus when the moon rose early, the lions deferred their watering until late in the morning; and when the moon rose late, they drank at an early hour in the night.

Owing to the tawny color of the coat with which nature has robed him, he is perfectly invisible in the dark; and although I have often heard them loudly lapping the water under my very nose not twenty yards from me, I could not possibly make out so much as the outline of their forms. When a thirsty lion comes to water, he stretches out his massive arms, lies down on his breast to drink, and makes a loud lapping noise not to be mistaken. He continues lapping up the water for a long while, and four or five times during the proceeding he pauses for half a minute as if to take breath. One thing conspicuous about them is their eyes, which in a dark night glow like two balls of fire.—*Cumming's Hunter's Life in South Africa.*

Aaron Burr.

The quiet erection of a tombstone over his unmarked grave, in the Princeton Yard, has called to mind the name of Aaron Burr. Near fifty eventful years of our country's history have come and gone since his strange and brilliant career was run, during which many things have occurred to call his memory from oblivion; but scarcely a breath of air—certainly not a regretful sigh—has borne it from the tomb. His was not one of the few immortal names that were not born to die; at least for the present, the world has agreed to forget him. And there are many reasons why he should have been so soon forgotten. Tradition and legend have handed down his name blackened by every crime. Long before his death, even when poor, wretched and alone in the world, he stemmed misfortune's tide, the world had resolved to forget him. No one spoke to him, nor seemed to notice him, as engaged in the duties of an arduous profession, he walked the populous streets of New York. If met in the stage coach no one addressed him; if on the ferry which conducted him to the solitary island home, he was not recognized. In some cases it might have been because of his threadbare coat; in others, like all men, he was naturally forgotten, when, his power lost, he had no more favors to give, and the once brilliant light no longer attracted the flitting moths; but it cannot be disguised that those had forgotten who should have remembered him; he was shunned in the street; his friends did not know him; if pointed out at a distance, it was as one who had the accursed mark of Cain upon him.

We do not know a sublimer picture than that presented by this celebrated man in the last hours of declining life. His early course had been peculiary successful. He was a soldier of the revolution, distinguished for courage, and skill, and activity; his reputation had been high at the bar; as a trusty counsellor, and eloquent advocate; he had been a successful politician, admired for his tact, and loaded with the favors of the people; he had also been Vice President of the United States, and presided over the Senate with impartiality and dignity; as he concluded his farewell address, there was not a dry eye in the chamber. Added to all these public honors, happy domestic relations were the crowning jewels of his happiness. He was proud of his descent from two of the best stocks of the country; he was the favored scion of the House of Edwards and Burr. He had the choicest education that could be afforded, and his proficiency was such as to make his nearest and fondest relations rejoice. He had also been happy in his marriage, the fruit of which was a daughter, of whom any father might have been proud. She was beautiful in person, intelligent in mind, and gifted with a lively fancy and a brilliant imagination. These natural gifts had been cultivated by the most careful education. The conversation of the daughter, when a child, was the delight of the father; when a matron, his pride. Given to the man of her own and her father's choice, who also stood high in his native State, as a gentleman, scholar, and successful statesman, she was the mother of a beautiful son, not more the parents' joy than the grandfather's pride. This little pledge that the family should not die and become extinct, also bore the name of Aaron Burr. Thus happy in his public relations and domestic circle, connected with the past by proud and glorious remembrances; with the future by a golden link, what was wanting to fill up the cup of his happiness? Nothing, perhaps, save that right judgment of Solon, who counted the poor and obscure, but pious Athenian, the happiest of men, in preference to the proud and wealthy Lydian King.

In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, all this happiness was melted down and become as dross—the golden realities that already reached through three generations, became as a vision that is past. A fearful rencontre (that fatal duel with Hamilton) drove Aaron Burr, the soldier, the statesman, an outlaw from the land. A price was set upon his head. He was hunted from town to town, city to city. He fled in disguise from the face of man. He was tried for treason, and his fair fame blackened forever. His small fortune gradually melted away—he was a wanderer and beggar upon the face of the earth. His daughter, on her way to visit him and soften his woes, was seized and barbarously murdered by pirates. His grandchild was cut down and wilted in death—relatives disowned him. With all this, Aaron Burr sunk not—he walked erect at eighty years of age among those who despised him. It was Lear facing the storm.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.

THE subscribers have on hand for sale, a large assortment of goods in their line which they offer at the lowest market rate, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited, namely:
WHITE LEAD—20 tons pure, 10 tons extra, and No. 1.
WHITE PAINT—1000 lb French snow white zinc; 500 lb China white.
BLACK PAINT—5 tons ground in oil; 500 lb Eddy's lamp black; 500 lbs ivory, bone and drop black.
BLUE PAINT—500 lb Prussian blue, ground in oil; 50 lb ultramarine.
GREEN PAINT—3000 lb Imperial; 2000 lb verdigris; 3000 lb Paris and chrome, dry and ground in oil.
RED PAINT—2000 lb red lead; 2000 lb Venitian red, dry and ground in oil.
VERMILLION—100 lb Chinese and English; 500 lb American.
YELLOW PAINT—100 lb chrome; 2000 lb French ochre, dry and ground in oil.
OILS—2000 gallons linseed, in barrels and cases; 1000 gallons bleached polar, in assorted packages, 500 gallons neatsfoot; 20 bbls pine oil.
TURPENTINE—500 galls. spirits; 500 galls. alcohol.
VARNISH—100 galls. extra coach; 500 galls. furniture; 300 galls demar, shelac, and Japan; 15 bbls bright varnish.
GRAINING COLORS—500 lb burnt and raw umber, dry and ground in oil and water; 300 lb do do sienna do do; 500 lb Vandyke brown, dry and ground in water
PUTTY—3000 lb, in bladders and kegs.
GLASS—500 cases French & American from 7x10 upwards.
WHITING—20 bbls Gilders'.
CHALK—10 bbls white and red.
GLUE—3000 lb assorted qualities.
PUMICE STONE—500 lb ground; 300 lb lump.
SAND PAPER—50 reams, assorted numbers.
PAINT BRUSHES—50 dozen, assorted sizes.
VARNISH BRUSHES—10 dozen, assorted sizes.
SASH TOOLS—50 dozen, assorted sizes.
WHITE WASH BRUSHES—20 dozen, assorted sizes.
ALSO—Graining tools; gold size; gold and silver leaf; bronzes; artists' tools and colors; tube colors; carmine; lakes; rose pink, etc. etc.
For sale at the old stand of ROBERT MARTSH, by his successors,
SAWYER, JOHNSON & HARVEY,
105 and 107 Clay Street.
je17tf

SAW MILL MACHINERY.

FOR CIRCULAR AND SASH SAWS, together with Steam Engines and Boilers to run with the same. Quartz machinery from the most approved patterns, made at the shortest notice and greatly reduced prices. At PACIFIC IRON FOUNDRY, First Street above mission. On hand Engines 8 inch and 12 inch Cylinders with boilers and fixtures complete, for sale low.
a13m

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES!

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles of the best quality, with convex, concave, and colored glasses. New glasses set in old frames, at short notice. [illegible] the largest and best selected [illegible] sale by
GEO. S. LAWRENCE, [illegible]
155 Clay Street, Plaza.

INFORMATION WANTED, concerning CHAUNCEY S. CHASE, [illegible]

Banking Houses.

CAROTHERS, ANDERSON & CO.
BANKERS,
118 Montgomery street.
Exchange at Current Rates on
New York, St. Louis,
Boston, Cincinnati,
Philadelphia, Pittsburg,
Baltimore, Cleveland.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
ap15 tf

PAGE, BACON & CO.
BANKERS,....Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
DRAW at sight or on time, in sums to suit, on—
F. Huth & Co. London.
American Exchange Bank New York.
Atlantic Bank Boston.
Philadelphia Bank Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co. Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank New Orleans.
Page & Bacon St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co. Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
May 25, 1852. aug 20 tf

ADAMS & CO.
BANKERS,....Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON ANY OF OUR HOUSES IN—
New York, Boston,
Philadelphia, Baltimore,
Washington, Cincinnati,
New Orleans, St. Louis, and
London.
Also, payable at the following Banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank Albany.
Utica City Bank Utica.
Bank of Syracuse Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn Auburn.
Bank of Attica Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank Rochester.
George Smith & Co. Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co. Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank Detroit
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio Cleveland.
Clinton Bank Columbus.
Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposit, and General Deposits received from Merchants, Mechanics, and others.
August 20, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

SAVINGS BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED UPON THE PLAN OF the Savings Bank in the States and Europe, and 6 per cent. interest allowed therefor.
Three days sight Bills of Exchange against bona fide shipments of Gold Dust for sale on
New York AND Boston.
Our drafts on Boston are cashed at all the New England banks and New York bills are usually worth a premium in all the Western and Southern States.
We loan no Money.
Our investments are exclusively confied to dealing in gold dust; so that the depositors can always rely upon being paid principal and interest on demand.
$30,000 worth of gold dust wanted daily at the highest price.
Money and Gold Dust received on special deposit: also general deposits for merchants and other business men.
Office hours from sunrise to sunset, and Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock, for the accommodation of mechanics, laborers, etc.
Banking House corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. ROBINSON & CO.,
July 16 tf Manrgers and Proprietors.

F. ARGENTI & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY STREET, BEtween Clay and Commercial. Refer to and draw on
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Brown, Shipley & Co. Liverpool.
Overend, Gurney & Co. London.
F. Hutch & Co. do.
Hottinguer & Co. Paris.
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Morrill & Dickey Mobile.
T. B. Curtiss, Esq. Boston.
Geo. B. Cumming, Esq. Savannah.
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Good clean Gold Dust bought at the highest price, or forwarded, covered by insurance, to the Atlantic States or England.
Gold Insured from here to New York at the lowest rates, under the best Policies.
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NOTICE TO MINERS.
THE SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE
AND
MINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
HAS BEEN REMOVED from the corner of Clay and Montgomery Streets, to Dr. Nuttall's fire-proof building, No. 103 Montgomery Street, next door to Adams & Co.'s Express, where every attention will be given to the Melting and Assaying of Gold Dust and other minerals, and where the very best prices will be paid for all kinds of Gold Dust, according to quality. And for the better security and accommodation of the miner, Gold Dust will be received on Special Deposits FREE OF CHARGE; and all moneys left on Deposit will bear an interest of one per cent a month, —redeemable at pleasure, and when left for a term of 90 days or over, 1½ per cent interest per month will be allowed.
A. S. WRIGHT, Agent.
N. B.—Gold Dust furnished to order; also, melted into bars and Assayed at 12 hours notice. Rich Quartz specimens valued gratis.
A. S. W. aug26 3m

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
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Agents for Osgood's India Cholagogue, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Grafenburg Co's Medicines, Corbett's Shaker's Sarsparilla, Dr. Hunt's Life Elixir and Hyatt's Balsam.
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FEVER & AGUE CURED IN ONE DAY.
DR. ROBINSON'S MOUNTAIN EXTRACT
HAS already gained a reputation which establishes its superiority over every other medicine yet invented for this prevailing malady in California.
This Medicine is purely vegetable, producing none of the injurious results of Quinine and Cholagogue, and is warranted to cure IN ONE DAY, the worst case of Fever and Ague.
In every instance where a cure is not effected, the money will be refunded by the Agent of whom the bottle was purchased. This fact entitles the Mountain Extract to the consideration of the afflicted. IT NEVER FAILS! It is manufactured only by Dr. D. G. ROBINSON, San Francisco, and sold wholesale and retail by
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Sansome Street, near Pacific, San Francisco;
And Druggists generally throughout the City and State.
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Price, $2.00 per Bottle. Agents solicited.
m13

JOHN TAYLOR, Merchant street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets, Importer and Dealer in Druggists' Glassware and Druggists' Outfitting Goods generally. Labels of every description, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, etc., etc.
Has in store and constantly receiving—
GLASSWARE, &c.
Druggists' show globes, Druggists' show jars, Tincture bottles, Acid bottles, Packing bottles, Patent medicine bottles, Specie jars, Counter jars, Ointment jars, Gally cups, Pill boxes, Spatulas, Mortars and pestles, Prescription vials, of flint and green glass, Homœpathic vials, Essence vials, Sample vials, Cologne and hair oil bottles, Pomatum bottles, Ink bottles, Graduated measures, Glass funnels, Glass syringes, Proof glasses, Retorts and receivers, etc.
PERFUMERY, &c.
Cologne water, Lavender water, Pomatums, Hair oil, Shaving creams, Toilet powders, Shaving brushes, Lubin's and other extracts, Fancy soaps—a great variety, Tooth paste and powder, Hair dyes, Hair brushes, Dressing combs, Fine tooth combs.
LABELS.
Cologne labels, Hair oil labels, Pomatum labels, Latin labels, in books, Essence labels, assorted, Brandy labels—an assortment, Claret labels in great variety, Ass't'd wine and syrup labels, Seidlitz wrappers, Bay rum labels.
Together with a large assortment of Druggists' and Perfumers Labels, of every variety and style. sept. 16 3m.

Daguerrean Artists.

FORD'S
SPLENDID DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
202 and 203 Clay Street,
ENTRANCE FIRST DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.
WHERE are taken Daguerreotypes which for Durability, Beauty and Life-like Tones are record to none.—Let those who doubt come and see for themselves.
Ladies particularly will find this the most desirable place in town as it is convenient and is not over or in the immediate vicinity of saloons.
The sky-light being very large as well as the operating rooms. Family Groupes are taken equally as well as single portraits, in all kinds of weather.
A great variety of Fancy Cases, Gold Lockets, Pins, Rings, &c., constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Finally all those who wish to patronize the neatest, pleasantest and most splendid furnished establishment of the kind in the city will always find Mr. Ford "at home," who only asks a trial to give perfect satisfaction.
N. B. Mr. Ford does not trust his work to hired operators but takes *every picture* himself.
jy8 3m

SHEW'S
DAGUERREAN ROOMS.
MR. SHEW has the satisfaction of announcing that he has removed to the Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Streets, where he has fitted up a *Splendid Suite of Rooms*, which cannot be excelled for artistic purposes.
Having a large sky-light, his Rooms are admirably adapted to the taking of Groups for any number of persons, and for taking likenesses of children almost instantly. Mr. Shew has had more than twelve years' experience in the Art, and feels competent to do work in any branch of his business as well as it can be done in any part of the world.
N. B. A splendid assortment of Gold Lockets and a great variety of Fine Cases constantly on hand.
sep9 1m

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, fire-proof store, corner of Clay and Battery Streets, offer for sale, in store and ex ship,
FANNING MILLS—24 Grant's large size;
WHIP LASHES—Buckskin and Horsehide;
WATER MELON SEED—200 lbs. in store;
ONION SEED—100 lbs. in store;
PEACH STONES—25 bushels in store;
CELERY SEED (white solid)—grown in California;
TOBACCO SEED; HOES; CIGARS;
HAY and GARDEN RAKES;
MEXICAN SPURS and BITTS;
Markham's best Cast Steel Goose Neck HOES;
YELLOW LOCUST SEED.
Aug. 1. 3m. On commission, for sale by COIT & BEALS, Brick Store.

CONNECTICUT RED FREE STONE.
[illegible]
aug 1 For sale by COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery Street, corner of Clay.

Expresses.

BERFORD & CO'S
EXPRESS!
No. 137 Montgomery Street.....San Francisco.
ARE prepared to forward Gold Dust, Packages and Parcels of every description which may be entrusted to their care, with promptness and despatch to all parts of the Atlantic States, Europe and South America, in charge of Special Messengers.
BERFORD & CO. connect to Sacramento and the Northern Mines, with the well known Express of Anthony & Co., and will forward to Stockton and all places of importance in the Southern Mines.
We also forward DAILY, at 2 o'clock, an Express to
San Jose, Santa Clara and Monterey.
Our Express to the Atlantic States will close on the 1st and 16th, of each month.
Shippers will bear in mind that our agents, Wm. Nelson & Co., are one of the oldest and most respectable Houses resident on the Isthmus, which is a sufficient guarantee that our busines will meet with prompt attention.
N. B. Having fire-proof vaults we will receive Gold Dust, Moneys and Valuables on deposit, either special or otherwise.
P. S. For the convenience of our customers, we will forward Letter Bags by each steamer, leaving via San Juan.
m13 BERFORD & CO.,
137 Montgomery Street.

NOTICE.
THE UNION LINE OF STEAMERS running between San Francisco and Sacramento City, touching at Benicia, and carring the U. S. Mails, and Gregory's and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
This line consists of the favorate, new and splendid fast running A1 low pressure boiler and engine, clipper steamers,
WILSON G. HUNT, Capt. E. A. Pool.
CONFIDENCE, Capt. Chas. Van Pelt.
which are now making daily trips as above, Sundays excepted, between San Francisco and Sacramento, leaving Pacific Wharf at 4 o'clock, P. M. connecting at Sacramento with the steamers for Marysville and Colusi, and leaving Sacramento for San Francisco at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Passengers and Freight at the lowest regular rates. For either, or other information, apply to the captain or purser on board, or at the office of the line, corner of Pacific and Front streets.
dec 10 tf CHENERY & HAZELTINE.
And at Sacramento to D. P. VAIL.

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS,
RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville, Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville, Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.
CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.
Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages, &c. &c., received and forwarded.
Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.
Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. 114 Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO.

EVERTS, SNELL & CO.'S EXPRESS,
TO ALL PARTS OF FEATHER RIVER and its Tributaries—connecting at Marysville with
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,
To all parts of California, and the Atlantic States and Europe.
We send an Express TRI-WEEKLY to Charley's Ranch, Ruble's Ranch, Bidwell's Bar, Forbestown. WEEKLY to Bagdad, Ophir, Long's Bar, White Rock, Spring Valley, Oregon Gulch, West Branch, Butte Creek, Natchez, Hansonville, Evansville, Stringtown, Brother Jonathan, Baker's Ranch, Strawberry Valley, Missouri Ranch, Lexington House, Spanish Flat, Slate Creek, Sears' Diggings, Fort Wine do., Gibsonsville, Upper and Lower Crossing, Canon Creek, Grass Valley, Onion Valley, Poor-man's Creek, Hopkins Creek, Nelson's Creek, Rich Bar, Middle Fork, Rock Bar, Taylorville, city of '76, Eureka, Jamcison's Creek.
The strictest attention paid to Shipments of Dust, Collection of Notes, Bills and Drafts, and all other matters entrusted to our care.
Connecting with Adams & Co.'s well-known and enterprising EXPRESS, we are enabled to insure the forwarding of Treasure, Letters and Parcels with safety and promptness. Principal Office at Marysville.
nov12 EVERTS, SNELL & CO.

BECKER'S & CO'S
Marysville and French Corral Express & Stage Line
WILL leave the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Marysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, passing through and near the following places, viz: Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Ousley's Bar, Barton's Bar, Rose's Bar, Gatesville, Lander's Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar, Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport, and French Corral.
Returning—will leave the office of Becker & Co's Express French Corral, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, arriving at Marysville in time for the 4 o'clock boats for Sacramento.
Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco and the Atlantic States.
nov

BURT & CO'S EXPRESS.
FOR DRY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK, Jackson and Volcano. Attends to all kinds of Express Business with fidelity and despatch.
They will receive subscriptions for "THE PACIFIC," and deliver it. San Francisco Office a Wells Fargo & Co's EXPRESS. August 20, 1852.

FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS.
B. F. CHEESMAN, will run a semi-weekly Express and Passenger Train, from Rich Bar, North Fork Feather River, via Bidwell's Bar, to Marysville, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co., at Marysville.
Also, a weekly Express to the following places: Wyandotte and Frenchman's Ranch.
OFFICES—Marysville, Sacramento, and San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co. Bidwell's Bar, Newcomb & Mason. Rich Bar, JONES & CO.

ADAMS & CO.'S SHASTA EXPRESS. Leaving San Francisco daily for Shasta, via Sacramento City, Marysville, and Tehama. Gold Dust, letters, and valuable packages forwarded, and collections made.
We also send an Express from Shasta to Yreka, Weaverville, Scott River, Rogue River, French Gulch, Clear Creek, and One Horse Town, by Cram Rogers & Co.
Checks on San Francisco sold at Shasta at par.
aug20

NEW STYLES OF CLOTHING.
JUST received a large and complete
ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING,
Of the latest styles, comprising
Overcoats, blk and col'd doeskin, French castor cloth knotted beaver and Devonshire kersey;
Blk and col'd French cloth frock and dress coats;
Blk and col'd French cloth shooting coats, new styles;
Blk and col'd French cloth riding coats, new styles;
Blk and col'd French cloth sack coats, new styles;
Blk doeskin, cassimere and Banjean's French fig'd cass pants;
Fancy doeskin and cass, pants of every quality and style;
New styles of tweed cass, pilot and kersey business coats;
New and elegant styles of blk and col'd emb'd cass vests;
Plain and fancy Marseilles, silk, satin, cass, velvet cashmere bombazine and drab of every variety of color and style.
ALSO,
A full assortment of—
BOYS COLTHING.
The above goods are direct from our manufactory and in quality, style or workmanship cannot be surpassed, and will be sold at very low rates at wholesale or retail
By JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
a8 f 169 Clay street.

EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP.
FAMILIES, MINERS, LAUNDRY-MEN, take notice, that the EXCELSIOR SOAP, will save nearly one-half the labor usually required in washing.
Directions for using Excelsior Family Soap.
Cold or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes, and then put them to soak for three or four hours, then take them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one third less time and trouble and expense than with any soaps known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c., from goods, without the least injury.
Instruction pour servir se Savon Excelsior.
Frottez le linge avec le savon laissez le apres pendant une nuit dans l'eau et lavez le apres frottez le bien dans de l'eau chaude ou froide.
Se estrega la ropa con el jabon, la remojan toda una noche el dia siguiente la estregan otra vez, y en fin la lavan bien sea en agua fria o caliente.
1000 Boxes, 25 and 35 lbs. each in Store, for sale on Commission, by COIT & BEALS,
Fire-proof Store, corner Clay and Battery sts,
Aug. 1, 1853. 3m. San Francisco.

AGRICULTURAL WARE HOUSE.
Corner of Front and Sacramento Sts.
BRYANT & CO., now have on hand and shall be constantly receiving a full assortment of Agricultural and Mining Implements. Shelf Hardware, Carpenters' and Smiths' Tools: consisting in part of the following, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.
RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO., PROUTY and MEARS, A. B. ALLEN, and other makers of PLOUGHS.
EXTRA PLOUGH POINTS, FOLDING and SQUARE HARROWS.
SEED SOWERS and CORN SHELLERS.
OX YOKES and BOWS.
LOG, TRACE and HALTER CHAINS.
HAY and MANURE FORKS.
GARDEN and FIELD RAKES.
POTATO HOOKS, SCYTHES and SNATHS
GRAIN CRADLES and FIELD ROLLERS.
THERMOMETER and other CHURNS.
POST SPADES and POST AUGERS.
FENCING WIRE, HORSE POWER THRASHING MACHINES.
SUGAR, SPICE, CORN and COFFEE MILLS.
AMES' ROGERS' FIELD, GAYS' L. and S. HANDLED C. S. SHOVELS.
THE CALIFORNIA SHOVEL, a superior article.
COLINS' PICKS.
SLUICE FORKS and TOM IRON.
IRON BARS and SLEDGES.
SMITHS' BELLOWS and FORGES.
SMITHS' HAMMERS and TONGS.
BOILER MAKERS'S SHEARS.
PUNCHES and ROLLERS.
TURNING and DRILLING LATHES.
GEAR WHEELS and DRIVING PULLIES.
WATER WHEELS, MILL IRONS, BITTING MILL
CROSS-CUT and PIT SAWS, CIRCULAR SAWS, from 10 to 54 INCHES.
POWDER, SHOT and PURCUSSION CAPS.
FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER and GRASS SEEDS.
CALIFORNIA FLOWER SEEDS in small packages of 30 varieties.
RASPBERRY BUSHES.
feb25tf

FENCING WIRE.
2200 LBS annealed Fencing Wire No. 9.
COAL BASKETS—made of heavy oak splits;
POTATOE BASKETS—2, 3 and 1 bushel each.
CLOTHES BASKETS—Of willow oval shape; also, a great variety of fancy and market baskets;
GRAPE BASKETS—Etc., etc., etc.
FLOUR SIEVES.
For sale by
aug 1 COIT & BEALS.
On Commission, 94 Battery Street corner Clay.

FANNING MILLS, THRESHERS, SEPARATORS AND CLEANERS.
CIRCULAR SAWS—Hoe & Co., 60, 52, 40 and 32 inch;
PLANTER'S HOES;
MEXICAN SPURS AND BITTS;
GRIND STONES—Grind Stones Frames and Cranks;
BASKETS—4, 3, 2 and 1 Bushel Each;
TUBS—Painted—3 each nest;
BUTTER—Boxes;
SADDLES—Gentlemens, Spanish Saddles;
RIDING WHIPS—Buck Lashes, Ox Gads;
FANNING MILLS—24 in store, large size;
1 French Burr Stone, Grain Mill Crow Feet, 12 inches;
1 do do do do do 18 do;
1 do do do do do 30 do;
TOPLIN'S Horse (circular) Power, 1 to 6 horse power;
TWINE—assorted Sail and Seine Twine;
DUPONT'S POWDER;
MARKHAM'S HOES;
DOUBLE WHIFFLE TREES. For sale by
aug 1 COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery Street, corner of Clay.

BOARDMAN, BACON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,
No. 8 Commercial Street, corner of Battery.
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